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NEW YORK, April 18, 1891.

WHOLE No. 1003.

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The Index Guide

To Travel and Art Study in Europe, By LAFAYETTE C. LOOMIS. With maps, plans, catalogues of chief galleries, routes and 160 illustrations. *New Edition for 1891.* 16mo, leather, \$3.00.

"One of the most compact, comprehensive and exhaustive travelling companions ever printed."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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Studies in Local Color. By H. T. FINCK. 12mo, \$1.25.

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Memoir of John Murray

With his Correspondence and an Account of the Origin and Progress of the House, 1768-1843. By SAMUEL SMILES. Two vols., 8vo, with portraits, \$9.00.

"An important and valuable book. The volumes illustrate the literary life of England during the first half of the present century through this publisher's correspondence with famous men of letters; at the same time throwing new light upon the characters and habits of these distinguished correspondents."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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REFERENCES.

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NOTES IN SEASON.

THE WORTHINGTON Co. will publish at once two novels—"The Rector of St. Luke's," descriptive of life in a military town of Germany, by Marie Bernhard, translated by Elise L. Lothrop, and "Her Playthings, Men," a story of English and Continental society, by Mabel Esmonde Cahill.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY will publish at once, by special arrangement, a new novel by George Macdonald, entitled "There and Back." Those who have read the MS. pronounce it not only the strongest but the most fascinating that Mr. Macdonald has written, so that for it may be expected as large and popular a sale as his previous works have enjoyed. The work of an American author is incorporated in the book.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY Co. has just published the "Life and Writings of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England un-

der Henry VIII.," by Rev. T. E. Bridgett. The author has used much material that was not available before "The Calendars of Letters and Papers Illustrating the Reign of Henry VIII." (published by the "Record Office") had been carried through and beyond the life of More. The frontispiece is a portrait of More photographed from the original crayon sketch by Holbein in the Windsor collection.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN (Hunt & Eaton) have in preparation "Evenings at School," by Clara Marshall: "The King's Messengers," by Emily Huntington Miller; "The Doctrine of a Future Life," by James Strong, S.T.D.; "The Friendly Five," by Mrs. Mary C. Hungerford; "Initial Studies in American Letters," by Henry A. Beers; "A Workman's Confessions," by Floyd Hayes; "Una and Leo," by Julia Goodfellow; "St. Matthew's Witness," by Dr. Francis W. Upham; "Around Bronton," by Mary R. Baldwin; an American edition of "Carlowrie, or, among the Lothian folks," by Anna S. Swan; and a "History of Methodism in the City of New York," by S. A. Seaman.

D. APPLETON & Co. will publish at once Thomas A. Janvier's new book, "Stories of Old New Spain." It has been said that Mr. Janvier's fascinating tales of life in Mexico and our Southwest form a new page in our literature, for the author has preserved the coloring, atmosphere and strange character of the life as vividly as Kipling has delineated certain phases of life in India. For this volume Mr. Janvier has written a new story, entitled "A Mexican Night," and the collection includes "San Antonio of the Gardens," which has been called the most beautiful American short story of recent years. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Janvier's graceful style, mellow humor, and command of dramatic effects will regard the appearance of this book as one of the pleasantest features of the spring publishing season.

ROBERT CLARKE & Co. will publish early in May a volume of addresses by Rev. L. J. Evans and Rev. H. P. Smith, entitled "Biblical Scholarship and Inspiration." The addresses were prepared in view of the current attack on higher criticism and Biblical theology. The authors (Professors of Biblical Literature) suppose this attack to be based largely on misconceptions as to the nature of the higher criticism on the one hand, and as to the definition of Biblical inspiration on the other. The addresses discuss the treatment of the Bible in the past, and show the position of the Christian churches as to the doctrine of inspiration. The aim of the authors, who claim to stand on strictly evangelical ground throughout, is to promote a harmony between theological instructors and those in the active work of the Church. At the same time they will publish "An Attempt at an Analysis of Music," by Helen M. Sparmann, formerly Professor of Music at the College of Music, Cincinnati; and "The Spanish Conspiracy," a review of early Spanish movements in the Southwest, containing proofs of the intrigues of James Wilkinson and John Brown; of the complicity therewith of Judges Sebastian, Wallace and Innes; the early struggles of Kentucky for autonomy; the intrigues of Sebastian in 1795-7, and the legislative investigation of his corruption, by Thomas Marshall Green, author of "Historic Families of Kentucky."

WEEKLY RECORD OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.*

The abbreviations are usually self-explanatory. *c.* after the date indicates that the book is copyrighted; if the copyright date differs from the imprint date, the year of copyright is added. Books of foreign origin of which the edition (annotated, illustrated, etc.) is entered as copyright, are marked *c. ed.*; translations, *c. tr.*; *n. p.* in place of price, indicates that the publisher makes no price, either net or retail, and quotes prices to the trade only upon application.

A colon after initial designates the most usual given name, as: A: Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederic; G: George; H: Henry; I: Isaac; J: John; L: Louis; N: Nicholas; P: Peter; R: Richard; S: Samuel; T: Thomas; W: William.

Sizes are designated as follows: F. (folio: over 30 centimeters high); (Q. 4to: under 30 cm.); O. (8vo: 25 cm.); D. (12mo: 20 cm.); S. (16mo: 17½ cm.); T. (24mo: 15 cm.); Tl. (32mo: 12½ cm.); Fe. (48mo: 10 cm.). Sq., obl. nar., designate square, oblong, narrow books of these heights.

*Adams, Rev. H. C. History of the Jews; from the war with Rome to the present time. N. Y. and Chic., Fleming H. Revell Co., 1891. 406 p. 12°, cl., \$3.20.

Arène, Paul. The golden goat (*La chèvre d'or*); from the French, by Mary J. Safford. N. Y., Harper, 1891. *c. tr.* 3+214 p. il. D. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib., no. 695.) pap., 50 c.

A pretty, poetical love-tale of Provence, in which is interwoven the fanciful legend of the "Golden goat." The goat is supposed to be the guardian of a buried treasure. He appears at intervals in wild, dangerous regions, and lures to their death those who attempt to follow him and gain the treasure. The secret of the treasure is known to the women of a certain family. It is the last descendant of this family who is the heroine of the love-story. Part of the legend is that if the lover learns the secret of the treasure, the woman loses his love.

*Arnold, Birch. (*pseud.*) A new aristocracy: a novel. Detroit, Mich., and N. Y. City, Bartlett Pub. Co., 1891. 319 p. 12°, cl., \$1; pap., 50 c.

*Batterson, H. G., D.D. A sketch-book of the American Episcopate. 3d ed. rev. to 1891. Phil., J. B. Lippincott Co., 1891. 12°, cl., \$1.

Bazán, Emilia Pardo. A Christian woman; tr. by Mary Springer. N. Y., Cassell Pub. Co., [1891.] *c. tr.* 11+368 p. por. D. cl., \$1.

Opens with an excellent biographical sketch of the author by Rollo Ogden. The motive of the novel is the marriage of a young girl to an old man whom she dislikes, but whom she thinks it better to marry than to remain in the house of her uncle with his mistress, and so appear to sanction her uncle's sin. The arguments all point to the question, "Is the heroine a Christian woman, as her friends call her, for so marrying, or is she not on a level with the woman she so severely condemns?" Many sarcasms are levelled at the Catholic Church in Spain and at the priests.

Bettany, Jeanie Gwynne. A laggard in love. N. Y., G: Munro, [United States Book Co., 1891.] 189 p. D. (Seaside lib., pocket ed., no. 1810.) pap., 20 c.

Brinton, Daniel G., M.D. The American race: a linguistic classification and ethnographic description of the native tribes of North and South America. N. Y., N. D. C. Hodges, 1891. *c.* 6+392 p. D. cl., \$2.

As far as Dr. Brinton knows this is the first attempt at a systematic classification of the whole American race on the basis of language.

Browning, Rob. A few words on Robert Browning. Phil., Arnold & Co., 1890 [1891.] *c.* 5-61 p. D. bds., 50 c.; pap., 30 c.

The anonymous author thinks it unfortunate that people always use the word study in connection with Browning. Less time should be spent in studying the criticisms of Browning, now multiplying so fast, and more should be devoted to reading him and forming independent opinions of his stimulating and inspiring words. The writer advises how not to read Browning, criticises the verdict of the critical on the obscurity of Browning, gives a glimpse of the poet, whom he met

twice by appointment, and offers a concluding chapter on the ideal relation which existed between Mr. and Mrs. Browning.

Bruce, T. Southwest Virginia and Shenandoah Valley. Richmond, Va., J. L. Hill, Pub. Co., 1891. *c.* 9+259 p. O. cl., \$1.50.

An inquiry into the causes of the rapid growth and wonderful development of Southwest Virginia and Shenandoah Valley, with a history of the Norfolk and Western and Shenandoah Valley railroads, and sketches of the principal cities and towns instrumental in the progress of these sections.

*Bryce, Ja. The American commonwealth. Author's rev. ed. [*New cheaper ed.*] N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1891. 2 v., 8°, cl., \$2.50.

Buchanan, Rob. The wedding-ring: a tale of to-day. N. Y., Cassell Pub. Co., 1891. 4+300 p. D. (Cassell's sunshine ser., no. 66.) pap., 50 c.

An English story of an unhappy marriage. Aims to illustrate the helplessness, under the English law, of a woman married to a brute—the hero of this story being literally that—as he strikes his wife because she will not give him money for liquor, and leaves her, as he thinks, dead. Many years afterwards he finds her again, comparatively happy with her child, and endeavors to assert his rights as a husband.

*Cammann, D. M., M.D. The physical diagnosis of the diseases of the heart and lungs, and thoracic aneurism. N. Y., G: P. Putnam's Sons, 1891. 16°, cl., \$1.25.

Cameron, Mrs. H. Lovett. A dead past. N. Y., G: Munro, [United States Book Co., 1891.] 324 p. D. (Seaside lib., pocket ed., no. 1782.) pap., 20 c.

Carlyle, T. The socialism and unsocialism of Thomas Carlyle: a collection of Carlyle's social writings; with Joseph Mazzini's famous essay protesting against Carlyle's views. V. 1. N. Y., The Humboldt Pub. Co., [1891.] *c. ed.* 13+294 p. D. (Social science lib., no. 3.) pap., 25 c.

Cochrane, Rob., ed. and comp. Beneficent and useful lives. N. Y., Ward & Drummond, [1891.] 288 p. por. D. cl., \$1.

Short biographies of Lord Shaftesbury, George Peabody, Sir Josiah Mason, Andrew Carnegie, Walter Besant, Arnold Tonybee (with a history of Tonybee Hall), Bishop Vincent (with account of the Chauteauqua movement), Samuel Morley, Dr. William T. G. Morton, Sir James Y. Simpson, Sir Joseph Lester, Dr. Arnold of Rugby, The Crossleys of Halifax, Sir John Sinclair, and sketches of the Prince Consort, John Ruskin, Peter Cooper, Matthew Vassar and others.

Cochrane, Rob., ed. and comp. Great thinkers and workers. N. Y., Ward & Drummond, [1891.] 288 p. por. il. D. cl., \$1.

Biographical sketches of Thomas Carlyle, Lord Armstrong, Lord Tennyson, James Nasmyth, Charles Dickens, Sir Titus Salt, William Makepeace Thackeray, Sir Henry Bessemer, John Ruskin, Charles Darwin, Charles Kingsley, the builders of the Forth bridge—among whom are Sir John Fowler, Benjamin Baker and William Arrol—Robert Browning, Sir John Everett Millais, George Moore.

* In this list, the titles generally are verbatim transcriptions (according to the rule of the American Library Association) from books received. Books not received are indicated by a prefixed asterisk and this office cannot be held responsible for the correctness of their record.

Droz, Gustave. Bertha's baby. [*New cheaper ed.*] Phil., T. B. Peterson & Bros., [1891.] c. '81. 11-62 p. S. pap., 25 c.

Eyre, Kate. A step in the dark. N. Y., G: Munro, [United States Book Co., 1891.] 169 p. D. (Seaside lib., *pocket ed.*, no. 1804.) pap., 20 c.

***Falconer, W.** Mushrooms: how to grow them: a treatise on mushroom culture for profit and pleasure. N. Y., Orange Judd Co., 1891. il. 12°, cl., \$1.50.

Falkiner, W. Robbins. The South and its people. Richmond, Va., J. W. Randolph & English, [1891.] c. '90. 98 p. D. pap., 50 c.
By a naturalized Englishman, who migrated south, shortly after the war, with the intention of making a home there. The opening chapters are devoted to brief descriptions of the country, its climate and desirability as a place of permanent residence. He considers the presence of the negro in America and his future condition the foremost question of the day. The negro's present condition is very fairly set forth.

Fenn, G: Manville. A double knot: a novel.. N. Y., G: Munro, [United States Book Co., 1891.] 365 p. D. (Seaside lib., *pocket ed.*, no. 1815.) pap., 20 c.

Fenn, G: Manville. A mint of money. N. Y., G: Munro, [United States Book Co., 1891.] 391 p. D. (Seaside lib., *pocket ed.*, no. 1824.) pap., 20 c.

Fine, H: B. The number system of algebra, treated theoretically and historically. Bost., Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, [1891.] c. '90. 9+131 p. D. cl., \$1.

Flügel, Felix. A universal English-German and German-English dictionary. 4th rev. ed. In 12 pts. Pts. 2, 3, 4. N. Y., B. Westermann & Co., 1891. 9+224; 193-416; 417-640 p. Q. pap., ea., \$1.

Gay, G: E. Business book-keeping: a manual of modern methods in recording business transactions. *Common school ed.*, Single entry. Bost., Ginn & Co., 1891. c. 9+93 p. Q. cl., 75 c.

Grimshaw, Rob. Hints to power users: plain practical pointers, free from high science, and intended for the man who pays the bills. N. Y., Cassell Pub. Co., [1891.] c. 4-160 p. S. cl., \$1.

A series of memoranda in plain, every-day English, showing not only the principal sources of loss, danger and inconvenience in power-using, but the means of preventing the same.

***Guinness, Mrs. A. Grattan, ed.** On the Congo: being notes and conversations of missionaries. N. Y., Fleming H. Revell Co., 1891. 102 p. 12°, pap., 50 c.

Halse, G: Weeping Ferry: a novel. N. Y., G: Munro, [United States Book Co., 1891.] 2-260 p. D. (Seaside lib., *pocket ed.*, no. 1785.) pap., 20 c.

***Hammond, W: A., M.D., and Graeme, M., M.D.** A treatise on the diseases of the nervous system. 9th ed., corr. and enl. N. Y., Appleton, 1891. 932 p. il. 8°, cl., \$5; shp., \$6.

***Harper, H: A.** The Bible and modern discoveries. 4th ed. rev., with notes, errata and appendix. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1891. 16+423 p. map, il. 8°, cl., \$2.50.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Grandfather's chair: a history for youth. N. Y., G: Munro, [United States Book Co., 1891.] 225 p. D. (Seaside lib., *pocket ed.*, no. 1592.) pap., 20 c.

Henty, G: A. A hidden foe. N. Y., G: Munro, [United States Book Co., 1891.] 313 p. D. (Seaside lib., *pocket ed.*, no. 1818.) pap., 20 c.

Higginson, T. Wentworth. Life of Francis Higginson, first minister in the Massachusetts Bay colony, and author of "New England's plantation," (1630). N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., [1891.] c. 3+158 p. S. (Makers of America ser.) cl., 75 c.

Hoffmann's Catholic directory, almanac, and clergy list, quarterly, for 1891: cont. complete reports from all dioceses in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland; with an addition cont. the vicariate apostolic of the Sandwich Islands. V. 6, no. 1. Milwaukee, Wis., Hoffmann Bros. Co., 1891. c. 736 p. D. pap., 50 c.

Holder, C: F: Charles Darwin, his life and works. N. Y., G: P. Putnam's Sons, 1891. c. 13+279 p. il. D. (Leaders of science ser.) cl., \$1.50.

Adapted to young readers as well as old. "In the preparation of the work," Mr. Holder says, "I have not attempted an analytical dissertation upon Darwin's life-work, neither have I discussed his theories or their possible effect upon the scientific world, but have simply presented the story of his life—that of one of the greatest naturalists of the age; a life of singular purity; the life of a man who, in loftiness of purpose and the accomplishment of grand results, was the centre of observation in his time; revered and honored, yet maligned and attacked as few have been."

***Howells, W: D.** Annie Kilburn. [*New cheaper ed.*] N. Y., Harper, 1891. c. 331 p. 12°, pap., 75 c.

***Howells, W: D.** A hazard of new fortunes. [*New cheaper ed.*] N. Y., Harper, 1891. c. 333 p. 12°, pap., \$1.

Jackson, Rev. C. L. The home, or the saloon; which? N. Y., The National Temp. Soc. and Pub. House, 1891. 28 p. D. pap., 10 c.

A sermon preached in favor of prohibition by the pastor of the Church of the Evangel, Brooklyn, L. I., on March 22, 1891.

***Jarves, Ja. Jackson.** Pepero, the boy artist: a brief memoir of James Jackson Jarves (Junior), by his father. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891. il. por. 8°, cl., \$3.

John, Eugenia, ["E. Marlitt," *pseud.*] A brave woman: tr. by Margaret P. Waterman. N. Y., Worthington Co., 1891. c. tr. 349 p. D. (Worthington's international lib., no. 17.) hf. rox., \$1.25; pap., 75 c.
The same story as "A second wife."

Kingsland, W: G. Robert Browning: chief poet of the age. *New ed.*, with biographical and other additions. Phil., Poet Lore Co., [1891.] 9+136 p. por. S. cl., \$1.25.

A guide for students, especially beginners; calls attention to the simpler poems and the leading characteristics. The first English ed. appeared in 1887. Contains a fac-simile letter and a photogravure from the last photograph taken of Browning.

Kolkin, N. Ethereal matter, electricity and Akasa: [an extract from "Electricity as a form of ethereal matter."] Sioux City, Iowa, J. M. Pinckney Book and Sta'y Co., [1891.] 75 p. D. pap., 50 c.

Contents: A new device for the detection of different conditions of ethereal matter and Akasa; Apparent composition of cosmic ether; Something new about electricity; Something new about the human organism; Lines of Akasa, or supposed organs of the soul; Psychical transmission of ideas to a distance; and Occult tricks.

Kraszewski, Jos. Ignatius. Iermola; tr. by Mrs. M. Carey. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., [1891.] c. tr. 3-266 p. D. cl., \$1; pap., 50 c.

Iermola is a poor Russian peasant of the very poorest class, living in a little hut by himself. One night a little child is left at his door. He devotes his life to the boy, learns to read that he may teach him, learns the potter's trade to increase his very slim income. After a time the child's father and mother appear, and the story of the old man's sufferings and the boy's warring conceptions of duty towards benefactor and parents bring about a tragic ending.

Lely, J. M. Copyright law reform: an exposition of Lord Monckswell's copyright bill now before Parliament; with extracts from the Report of the Commission of 1878; and an appendix containing the Berne convention and the American copyright bill. [N. Y., E. & J. B. Young & Co.,] 1891. 2+109 p. O. pap., 60 c.

***Leonard, C. H.; M. D.** The pocket materia medica and therapeutics. Detroit, Mich., Illustrated Medical Journal Co., 1891. c. 300 p. 16°, cl., \$1.

***Lewis, W. Draper.** Our sheep and the tariff. Phil., University of Penna. Press, 1890. 158 p. 8°, (Series of political economy and public law, no. 2.) cl., \$2; pap., \$1.25.

Malot, Hector H. A mother; from the French, by Ja. Schönberg. N. Y., Belford Co., [1891.] c. tr. '90. 284 p. D. (The Belford American novel ser., v. 2, no. 6.) pap., 50 c.

Madame Cambarriue was the wife of a prosperous French manufacturer, who loved her excessively. In return she gave him mere tolerance. There was room only in her cold nature for an idolatrous love of a profligate son. Victorien skillfully plays upon his mother's weakness, and the result is a story of a husband's misplaced confidence, a woman's severance of family ties, and a villain's flight from the consequences of his own act.

***Meitzen, August.** The history, theory and technique of statistics; tr. into English, with an introd. by Dr. Roland P. Falkner. Phil., American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1891. 2 pts. Pt. 1, History. 8°, pap., \$1.25; Pt. 2, Theory and technique, 8°, pap., \$1.50.

***Mitchell, J. Murray, ed.** Once Hindu, now Christian; the early life of Baba Padmaïji: an autobiography. N. Y., Fleming H. Revell Co., 1891. 155 p. 12°, cl., 80 c.

Nero, (pseud.) Valmond, the crank: the forbidden book. N. Y., Twentieth Century Pub. Co., 4 Warren St., [1891.] c. 212 p. D. (Twentieth century lib., no. 35.) cl., 35 c.

Valmond is a socialist. His life is spent in a constant warfare of words and acts against wealth and power. An episode is introduced similar to the recent strike on the Vanderbilt railroads. A love-affair with a young girl, his superior in education and social standing, runs through the story. The reasoning is crude and one-sided. The story is broadly vulgar, and aims at the destruction of all conventional barriers.

Oakes, Christopher. The Canadian senator. N. Y., United States Book Co., 1891. 179 p. D. (Lovell's Westminster ser., no. 29.) pap., 25 c.

***O'Meara, H.** Ballads of America and other poems. Bost., Damrell & Upham, 1891. c. 146 p. sq. 8°, cl., \$1.25.

Ovington, Irene H. Helps for home nursing. Chic., C. H. Kerr & Co., 1891. c. 114 p. T. cl., 50 c.

Tells the home nurse just the things she needs to know in order to supply the place of the "trained nurse;" how to improvise conveniences for the sick-room, how to secure good ventilation, how to arrange the room, how to prepare and serve nourishment (with a number of recipes especially suited to the sick), how

to amuse invalids, how visitors should be taught to behave, with a chapter of helpful miscellaneous suggestions.

***Powderly, T. V.** Thirty years of labor: a history of the organization of workmen since 1860. Columbus, O., Excelsior Pub. House, 1891. c. 8°, cl., subs., \$2.75; leath., \$3.75; full tky. mor., \$4.75.

Reade, C. The Knightsbridge mystery; [also,] The picture; [also,] Tit for tat: three complete stories. N. Y., G. Munro, [United States Book Co., 1891.] 91 p. D. (Seaside lib., pocket ed., no. 1648.) pap., n. p.

Roberts, C. Humphrey. Down the O-hi-o. Chic., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1891. c. 5-313 p. D. cl., \$1.25.

Just before his death, caused by an accident in the Pittsburg rolling-mills, Dunc. Allingham called his daughter Kit, and bade her go to her Aunt Eleanor Bane, in the Ohio country. For this purpose she boarded the *Thomas Swann*, and was carried "down the Ohio" to the Quaker settlement in Swarthmore, where most of the action occurs. Although there are romantic and sensational incidents and a plot, it is the personality of the heroine that holds the interest. The time is before the abolition of slavery, and some of the devices employed by the Quakers to secure freedom and safety to the negro, are introduced in the story.

Rook, E. C. and L. J. Drills and marches. Phil., Penn Pub. Co., 1890 [1891.] c. '90. 128 p. S. bds., 40 c.; pap., 25 c.

The introduction dwells upon the importance of insisting on exactness and implicit obedience from the scholars. Includes hoop drill, waiter drill, doll drill, tambourine drill, drill of little patriots, broom drill, umbrella march, dumb-bell drill, fan drill, parasol drill and several more.

Rosewald, Julie. How shall I practice? Practical suggestions to students of vocal music. San Francisco, Cal., The Bancroft Co., 1891. c. 46 p. S. cl., 75 c.

Saltus, Edgar. Mary Magdalen: a chronicle. N. Y., Belford Co., [1891.] c. 254 p. D. cl., \$1.25; pap., 75 c.

Saltus' unbridled imagination and idiosyncracies of style are employed in a startling version of the story of Mary Magdalen. After her repentance, she is supposed placed under the special protection of Judas Iscariot, and he, failing to win her favor, betrays the Christ as the surest means of punishing her. The descriptions of the life and surroundings of Mary Magdalene, of the court of Pilate, and of the natural beauties of the Holy Land are vivid, and the author's treatment of the characters absolutely fearless.

Sherard, R. H. An American snob: a novel. N. Y., W. D. Rowland, 23 Chambers St., [1891.] c. 120 p. D. (Leisure-time ser., no. 3.) pap., 25 c.

The "snob" is an American dentist who buys a title. The scene is Paris. The story deals with love and an enforced marriage.

Smiles, S. A publisher and his friends: memoir and correspondence of the late John Murray; with an account of the origin and progress of the house, 1768-1843. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons, 1891. 2 v. 13+496; 11+549 p. por. O. cl., \$9.

The building up of a great publishing-house by a man of unusual gifts and capacity is set forth. The literary life of England during the first half of the century is also illustrated through Mr. Murray's correspondence. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Scott, Byron, Canning, Southey, the Disraelis, Campbell, Crabbe, Hallam, Milman, Washington Irving and Madame De Staël, as well as the early editors of the *Quarterly*, Gifford, Coleridge and Lockhart. Many original letters appear from these authors and to them from Mr. Murray, going into interesting business details, and showing the generosity and enterprise and tact of the great publisher. Mr. Smiles makes his work a succession of episodes—that is, one history is followed out to its close before another is taken up. An unusually succinct and clear account is thus given, and new light thrown upon many obscure spots in the history of

modern literature; especially is this so of the destruction of Byron's memoirs, of Scott's first relations with Murray, of the starting of the *Quarterly*, etc. Two very fine portraits of the two Murrys are given.

*Smith, Goldwin. The Canada and the Canadian question. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1891. 10+325 p. map, 8°, cl., \$2.

Smith, W., ed., [and others.] A dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities. 3d ed. rev. and enl. In 2 v. V. 1. Bost., Little, Brown & Co., 1890. 1063 p. il. 8°, cl., net, \$7; hf. cf., net, \$9.

Talleyrand-Perigord, C. M. de, (Prince.) Memoirs; ed. with preface and notes by the Duc de Broglie; tr. by Raphael Ledos de Beaufort; with introd. by Whitelaw Reid. In 5 v. V. 2. N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1891. c. tr. 8+392 p. fac-simile letters, por. O. cl., \$2.50.

See notice, "Weekly Record," P. W., Mar. 28, '91, [1000.] This volume relates to Napoleon's marriage, his brothers, his struggle with Plus VII., the fall of the empire, the restoration, Congress of Vienna. It covers the years 1809 to 1815.

Thompson, Maurice. At love's extremes. N. Y., Cassell Pub. Co., [1891.] c. '85. 5+266 p. D. (Cassell's sunshine ser., no. 65.) pap., 50 c.

See notice, "Weekly Record," P. W., June 13, '85, [698.]

*Thursfield, J. R. Peel. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1891. 6+246 p. 12°, (Twelve English statesmen ser.) cl., 60 c.

Tinseau, Leon de. The chaplain's secret; from the French, by Anne Vizetelly. N. Y., G. Munro. [United States Book Co., 1891.] 184 p. D. (Seaside lib., pocket ed., no. 1820.) pap., 20 c.

Von Degen, (pseud.) A mystery of the Campagna; [also.] A shadow on a wave: an artist's story of modern Venice. N. Y., Cassell Pub. Co., [1891.] c. 4+203 p. D. (The unknown lib.) cl., 50 c.

Two gruesome novelettes of Italy. In the first the

hero loves a vampire—a woman who comes from her grave to suck his blood. The second has its scene in Venice, and tells of an unhappy love-affair and a broken heart.

*Walker, Francis A. History of the Second Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac. Cheaper ed. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons, 1891. por. maps, 8°, cl., \$2.

*Washington, G. The writings of George Washington, including his diary and correspondence; ed. by Worthington C. Ford. In 14 v. V. 9. N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1891. 8°, cl., \$5.

*Weidner, Revere Franklin. Biblical theology of the New Testament. V. 1. N. Y. and Chic., Fleming H. Revell Co., 1891. 238 p. 12°, cl., \$1.50.

Wilde, Oscar, Morris, W., and Owen, W. C. The soul of man under socialism; [also.] The socialist ideal—art; [also.] The coming solidarity. N. Y., The Humboldt Pub. Co., [1891.] 2-48 p. O. (The Humboldt lib. of science, no. 147.) pap., 15 c.

*Wilson, Rev. J. M. Sermons: second ser.; preached in Clifton College Chapel, 1888-1890. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1891. 13+224 p. 12°, cl., \$1.75.

Winslow, W. C., D.D. The Pilgrim fathers in Holland; their condition and their relation to and treatment by the authorities and the people, with special reference to the proposed monument at Delfshaven: a paper read before the New England Historic and Genealogical Society on March 4, 1891. Bost., Congregational S. S. and Pub. Soc., [1891.] c. 24 p. O. pap., 10 c.

Wright, Lois, M.D. Doctor Helen Rand. Chic., The Physicians' Pub. Co., 1891. c. 2-117 p. D. cl., \$1; pap., 50 c.

Dr. Helen Rand is the mother of a boy, born out of wedlock. Her story is simply the means of ventilating an argument in favor of legitimatizing children so born.

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Lely, Copyright law reform.....	60

LIST OF NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.

Selected from the current [London] "Publishers' Circular."

Anderson, J. H. History of George the Third's reign. Post 8°, 140 p., 4s. 6d	Longmans
Froissart, Sir J. The chronicles of England, France, Spain, etc. Epitomized ed. 8°, 510 p., 3s. 6d. (Routledge's Popular Library).....	Routledge
Gover, J. M. Intermediate laws. Jurisprudence papers, with model answers. Crown 8°, 1s. 6d. (Univ. Corr. Coll. Tutorial Series).....	Clive
Hayden, W. An introduction to the study of the Irish language, based upon the preface to Donlevy's catechism, text translation, and glossary. 8°, (Dublin, Gill), 74 p., 2s. 6d	Nutt
Hunt, Leigh. Poems and essays. Selected and edited by Reginald Bromley Johnson, with introduction, portrait by S. Lawrence, and etchings by Herbert Raitton. 2 vols., 12°, 10s. 6d. (Temple Library).....	Dent
Liddell, R. S. The memoirs of the Tenth Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales' Own): historical and social, with illustrations by Oscar Norie. Royal 8°, 63s.	Longmans
Martineau, J. Essays, reviews, and addresses. Vol. 2, Ecclesiastical, historical. Post 8°, 570 p., 7s. 6d.	Longmans
Mazzini, J. Life and writings. Vol. 6. New ed. Post 8°, 322 p., 6s.....	Smith & E
Pepys, S. Diary and correspondence. With life and notes by Lord Braybrooke. A verbatim reprint of the edition of 1848-1849. 4 vols., 8°, 18s.....	Sonnenschein
Semple, C. E. A. The pharmacopoeia: being an abridgment of the British Pharmacopoeia of 1885, and the appendix of 1890. 12°, 184 p., 3s. 6d	Bailliere
Slater, J. H. Round and about the bookstalls: a guide for the book-hunter. Post 8°, 120 p., 3s. 6d.....	Gill

AUCTION SALES.

APRIL 20-22, 3 P.M.—English and American books from the library of the late Cornelius Paine, including works on Napoleon and French Revolution. (971 lots.)—Bangs.

APRIL 28 AND 29, 10 A.M. AND 2 P.M.—Private libraries of the late Dr. A. F. Holt, Surgeon-Gen. of Mass.; of the late Dr. John H. Dix, of Boston; and the medical library of Dr. Holt. (1264 lots.)—C. F. Libbie & Co., Boston.

APRIL OR MAY.—Spring Trade Sale.—Leavitt.

MAY 5.—Spring Parcel Sale.—Bangs.

The Publishers' Weekly.

FOUNDED BY F. LEYPOLDT.

APRIL 11, 1891.

The editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications.

All matter, whether for the reading-matter columns or our advertising pages, should reach this office not later than Wednesday noon, to insure insertion in the same week's issue.

In case of business changes, notification or card should be immediately sent to this office for entry under "Business Notes." New catalogues issued will also be mentioned when forwarded.

Publishers are requested to furnish title-page proofs and advance information of books forthcoming, both for entry in the lists and for descriptive mention. An early copy of each book published should be forwarded, to insure correctness in the final entry.

"Every man is a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help thereunto."—LORD BACON.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW COPYRIGHT ACT.

THERE is so much misconception of the real bearings of the new copyright act that we give below, in the fewest possible words, for the benefit of home as well as foreign readers, a statement of the actual changes.

The law is, technically, not an international copyright act, but an extension of domestic copyright to foreigners. This extension is accomplished by striking out the previous clauses which specifically restricted copyright to American citizens or residents. The only distinction now made between citizens and foreigners is that the record charge for the copyright of an article "the production of a person not a citizen or resident of the United States" shall be one dollar, the fee for Americans remaining fifty cents. [This proviso, "to defray the expenses of lists of copyrighted articles," is an incongruity quite needless, in view of the fact that by the final form of the bill *all* entries, and not simply those of foreign origin, are to be printed.]

The rights of the American producer are incidentally lessened in one particular: the "manufacturing clause" forfeits his right if his book is type-set abroad. This has been an infrequent practice, Mr. Howells being almost the only American author who has had many of his books set abroad.

The right of the American and of the foreign

producer to be protected against unauthorized translation or dramatization of his work, is fully secured by the new act. The former law was imperfect in this respect, and there is here a decided gain to our own authors.

The title or description of the work to be copyrighted must be registered *on or before* publication in *this or any other country*, and the two copies of books, etc. (or one photograph of paintings, etc.), must be deposited *not later than the day of the publication thereof in this or any other country*, instead of within ten days after publication, as provided in the old law. This permits simultaneous publication in all countries, but forfeits domestic copyright if a work is first published elsewhere—a feature included or implied in the British and in most copyright systems.

Registration and deposit may be by placing in the mails *within the United States*. This does not prevent an author from mailing his title-page from abroad, but means that only deposit in the *United States mails* can be officially accepted as a valid delivery.

The former proviso that the two copies must be of "the best edition" is omitted; the publisher is no longer required to deposit an *édition de luxe*, but would be expected to deposit copies in permanent shape (*i.e.*, cloth-bound), though it is not probable that paper-covered copies could be refused.

By "the manufacturing clause," copyright is denied to *books, photographs, chromos or lithographs*, not from type set or negatives or stone-drawings made within the United States. Maps and charts, dramatic and musical compositions, engravings, cuts and prints, paintings and like art-works, are copyrightable without restriction. This permits copyrighted maps, or illustrations (other than photograph or lithograph), to be imported and incorporated with a copyright book, and prevents unauthorized copying of such for other books.

Copyrighted books, photographs, chromos or lithographs, or plates thereof, cannot be imported for sale. Not more than two copies at any one time may be imported for use, and these subject to duty unless for the United States or for an institution of learning or brought by arriving passengers after a year's use abroad. But books and pamphlets in languages other than English or in raised print for the blind may, by the tariff statutes, be imported free of duty, and this probably makes it legal to import French books, for instance, though type-set and copyrighted here. The copyrighting of a translation does not involve copyright or prohibition of the original work. As a result of this complication, a French writer who desires to secure his copyright and reserve rights of dramatization and translation in America, must cause his book to be type-set here in

French, but probably his publisher or representative cannot prevent the importation, duty free, of foreign copies or editions of it.

Newspapers and magazines containing *unauthorized* copyright matter may be imported notwithstanding; but if the copyrighted matter is *unauthorized*, they are prohibited. This is the wholesome effect of a proviso somewhat obscure in its phraseology.

Copyright cannot be had for books published (in whole or in part, as a first volume) before July 1, 1891, and the *status* of foreign books, etc., not type-set and copyrighted in this country remains after that date the same as before. But new matter in new editions may be copyrighted, in which case any one would have liberty to reprint the old but not the new edition.

The Treasury is to print a weekly list of *all title-entries* at a price not exceeding \$5 per annum.

The above are substantially all the changes of the new act, the text of which was given in the issue of the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY for March 7.

In a letter on the act in the London *Athenæum*, Mr. M. D. Conway says:

"The foreign author has also some check on his American publisher in a privilege shared with the American author of changing his publisher. Should an American or English author believe himself unfairly treated, he may bargain with another publisher to bring out an edition of his book, and no injunction could issue against such edition. The first publisher could bring an action against the owner of the copyright, but then only if he had been guaranteed against a rival edition. He would have to prove that he had fulfilled his part of the contract."

This tends to give our British brethren a curious view, to say the least, of the morals of American authors. As a matter of fact, neither this act nor any copyright law has to do with the business relations between authors and publishers. If an author wishes to sell to a publisher the right to publish his book for a specific number of copies only, or for a first edition, or for a stated number of years, he may of course do so, if he can find a publisher willing to make the bargain; but if he sells *the book*, as is usual, "changing publishers," as above suggested, would be deserving of adjectives. Happily, American authors are usually well satisfied with their treatment by American publishers, so that they not only do not attempt to steal their own books after they have sold them, but they rarely change publishers when they issue a new book.

THERE is much unwise talk as to the hardship of compelling a foreign author to defer his publication until he can find an American publisher. But is that not what every author does at home—wait till he can find a publisher, unless he prefers to pay his own way?

WE take pleasure in giving in this issue a full account (including verbatim reports of the speeches) of the banquet given on the 13th inst. by the American Copyright League in honor of the passage of the Copyright bill. No such illustrious assemblage of authors and members of the book trade has been seen together in this country since the notable banquet tendered by the New York Book Publishers' Association to the authors and booksellers of the United States at the New York Crystal Palace in 1855. Of that earlier gathering but one survived to take active part in the campaign whose victorious issue was celebrated this week. We refer to the Nestor of the publishing trade, Mr. W. H. Appleton, the President of the American Publishers' Copyright League, who unfortunately could not be present on Monday evening. The purpose of the reunion in 1855 was, as Mr. W. H. Appleton, the chairman on that occasion, hoped, "the inauguration of a new era in the history of that trade which ministers to the intellectual wants of a great and powerful people." Later experience did not quite justify that hope. We sincerely trust that we have at last reached the period when the hopes of the past and present may be fully realized.

AMERICAN COPYRIGHT LEAGUE.

CELEBRATION OF THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

IN honor of the passage of the Copyright bill, and in celebration of the eighth anniversary of the formation of the American (Authors') Copyright League, the members of the Copyright League and their friends met at Sherry's charming rooms at 5th Avenue and 37th Street, New York, on the evening of April 13. A brilliant company was seated around the festive board. The tables were arranged in the form of a great horseshoe, emblematic, no doubt, of the good luck and the good guidance that have prospered the League. The decorations consisted of a profusion of flowers and of the flags of the nations prominent in the International Copyright Union. On one wall, in a frame of heavy oak, on a dark red background, was the eagle quill with which President Harrison signed the International Copyright bill, and made it a law.

Owing to the absence of James Russell Lowell, the President of the League, E. C. Stedman, by general request of members of the council, presided. Seated near him at the head of the horseshoe were Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, who had charge of the International Copyright bill in the Senate; Count Emile de Kératry, representative of the French Societies that favored international copyright; Robert Underwood Johnson, Secretary of the Joint Committee of the authors and publishers;

General A. C. McClurg, President of the Chicago Copyright League; George Haven Putnam, Secretary of the Publishers' Copyright League; Dana Estes, Secretary of the Boston International Copyright Association; Theodore L. De Vinne, representing the Typotheta; George Parsons Lathrop and George Walton Green, former Secretaries of the Authors' League; Charles Scribner, Treasurer of the Joint Committee; W. W. Appleton, of the Campaign Committee; John L. Kennedy, Chairman of the International Typographical Union Copyright Committee at Washington; Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Seated on Mr. Stedman's left were Honorables Henry Cabot Lodge, A. P. Fitch and William McDoo, George William Curtis, Parke Godwin and Seth Low.

Among the other members and guests present were the following :

Daniel Appleton,	James Harper,
Edw. Dale Appleton,	L. J. Hatch,
S. P. Avery,	Geo. H. Hazen,
Cyrus O. Baker,	Ripley Hitchcock,
Charles Barnard,	Charles Holt,
Charles Blondin,	Henry Holt,
Clarence W. Bowen,	George Iles,
R. R. Bowker,	John J. Knox,
Noah Brooks,	Thos. W. Knox,
Lloyd Bryce,	E. G. Kremer,
Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley,	Craige Lippincott,
C. C. Buel,	T. R. Lounsbury,
G. W. Cable,	H. W. Mabie,
William Carey,	Charles V. Mapes,
Edward Cary,	M. Marks,
E. Chamberlin,	F. D. Millet,
J. D. Champlin, Jr.,	J. A. Mitchell,
J. Wells Champney,	J. H. Morse,
Charles F. Chichester,	G. E. Pond,
W. C. Church,	James B. Pond,
L. Clarke Davis,	J. B. Putnam,
A. W. Drake,	A. D. F. Randolph,
H. R. Eliot,	W. H. Rideing,
M. N. Forney,	Frank H. Scott,
E. Fawcett,	Walter Shirlaw,
H. T. Finck,	Douglas Sladen,
Geo. F. Foster,	William M. Sloane,
A. St. Gaudens,	Benj. E. Smith,
W. H. Gibson,	F. Hopkinson Smith,
J. B. Gilder,	E. Munroe Smith,
R. W. Gilder,	Charles C. Soule,
E. W. Glaenzer,	F. H. Stoddard,
Geo. Walton Green,	F. A. Stokes,
W. M. Grinnell,	O. S. Strauss,
Gen. J. A. Halderman,	B. Tuckerman,
F. J. Hall,	Horace White.

From the music-gallery, which was decorated with American, British, French, German and Italian flags, the speeches were listened to by a group of women sympathizers with and workers for the cause of copyright. Among them were Mrs. E. C. Stedman, Mrs. R. U. Johnson, Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. G. H. Putnam and Miss Kate Field.

Many invited guests found that, for various reasons, they could not attend the dinner. Among these were the President and Vice-President of the United States, ex-President Cleveland, the French and English Ministers, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Potter, Senator Chace, William M. Evarts, Thomas B. Reed, J. R. Hawley, Benjamin Butterworth, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Amos J. Cummings, General F. A. Walker, President of the International Copyright Association of New

England; W. H. Appleton, President of the American Publishers' Copyright League; John G. Whittier, Dr. O. W. Holmes and Charles W. Eliot, first President of the Boston Association.

The first letter read was the following from the absent President of the League:

ELMWOOD, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 2, 1891.

I should feel highly honored could I accept your invitation to preside at the dinner on the 13th of April. We have not gained all that we wished, but we have won a substantial triumph in securing the acknowledgment of the principle for which we have been contending. I have a firm belief that matters will arrange themselves more to our liking as time goes on and public opinion with it, as it is sure to do. We have every reason, therefore, for congratulating each other and for giving public expression of the satisfaction we feel. I should be heartily glad to share in these felicitations, but my health is at present so uncertain as to forbid my undertaking any such responsibility. With many and sincere regrets, faithfully yours,

J. R. LOWELL.

Then followed one from Congressman W. E. Simonds:

HARTFORD, CONN., April 12, 1891.

While I am steadily, though slowly, gaining health and strength, it is the opinion of my physician that there is danger of a serious interruption of my progress if I undergo the strain of a trip to New York and an attendance upon your dinner. This is a great disappointment to me, and I refrain from coming with deeper regret than I can readily express.

I feel a great interest to hear what American authors will say about the passage of the International Copyright bill. I hope they recognize and appreciate the dominant reason of its passage. A large majority of all those members of Congress who repeatedly voted for the passage of the bill did so as a matter of right and wrong and without respect to other considerations. A few were actually maintained by their friendship for the printers, but they were only in comparison. For myself, I was and am assured that the act will decrease the price of all books except the very cheap and the very dear; I was accustomed to say this to my colleagues, but I cannot recall that one of them ever gave a cordial assent to the proposition.

On one side of the chamber there were many members who steadily voted for the bill, feeling all the while that its main promoters outside the chamber were their political opponents and inconsistent in their advocacy of the measure. It is within the knowledge of the League that no threats, promises or blandishments, large or small, were brought to bear on members in favor of the bill.

It is so easy and so fashionable to decry the Congressional conscience and to indulge in pessimistic wonder as to what on earth we are coming to, that it seems to me worth while to point out how clearly and distinctly this question was decided in Congress as one of right and wrong. In conclusion, I most heartily congratulate the League on the passage of the bill, and I am pleased to be able to say that the act comes very near being the exact thing that the situation demands.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM EDGAR SIMONDS.

From Senator Hoar:

WORCESTER, MASS., April 8, 1891.

I am sorry that I cannot attend the dinner in celebration of the passage of the International Copyright bill. I cannot claim much credit myself in the matter, except in so far as I have been a loyal lieutenant of Mr. Platt and in virtue of having once facilitated the passage of the bill by a masterly flash of silence just at the right time, when I was sorely tempted to make an indignant speech. I am glad the old contest between copyright and copywrong is so near settlement in this country. The statute of last winter will probably need some amendment after a little trial; but I do not think there is danger of losing what we have gained. I am, with the highest respect, faithfully yours,

GEORGE F. HOAR.

From ex-Speaker Winthrop:

BOSTON, MASS., April 9, 1891.

I thank you and the committee for your kind invitation. It is now fifty years, save one, since I served on a committee in the House of Representatives of the United States on the subject of international copyright. My accomplished friend, John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, the author of "Swallow Barn" and "Horseshoe Robinson," was the chairman of the committee, of which, I believe, I am the only survivor. He did all that was done in initiating the international reform which has at length been accomplished, and his name should not be forgotten when the history of this long-vexed question is made up. It would give me pleasure to take part in the celebration by the Copyright League, but age and infirmities compel me to deny myself to such occasions, and I can only offer you my congratulations and acknowledgments. Believe me, with great regard, yours very truly,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

From C. P. Cranch:

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 9, 1891.

There is no festal meeting at which I should more heartily be present than the dinner in celebration of the passage of the International Copyright bill. But I regret that I must join you only in spirit, rejoicing with you and the fraternity of authors in your opportunity to signalize by a symbolical banquet the dawn of a brighter era for a class of workers admitted at last to an honest share of the fruits of their life-long labors. I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

CHRISTOPHER P. CRANCH.

Congressman W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, wrote:

In acknowledging the courtesy of their invitation, I beg leave to tender the members of the League my hearty congratulations on the success of their efforts to secure a permanent lodgment in our laws of the principles for which they have so earnestly striven. In common with some of my colleagues who supported the bill, I did not like the form it finally took, but, believing this form to be only temporary, and an indispensable condition to immediate success, I did not hesitate to support a measure, inherently just, whose enactment is a part of the "righteousness that exalteth a nation."

W. L. WILSON.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings wrote:

Am sorry I cannot be with you to-night. I congratulate both the typographical unions and the Authors' Club. Without the aid of either you

would have had no Copyright law. All honor to Simonds, Breckinridge, Bynum, Lodge and the others. They did the work. I salute you.

A. J. CUMMINGS.

Letters were also read from Colonel R. H. Johnston, of Baltimore; A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, and Dr. Edward Eggleston. The following telegraph by accident did not arrive in time to be read:

"I congratulate the association most heartily upon the beginning of full justice to the authors of the world. To day let us not spend time pointing out the shortcomings of the act just passed, but rather rejoice over the central fact."

JOS. R. HAWLEY.

At a somewhat late hour Mr. Stedman rose, and, before introducing the speaking, which he promised would be marked by Arcadian brevity, said:

There is nothing to mar our satisfaction, gentlemen, except the absence of a few of our guests. We miss from the head of this table our foremost man of letters, the chief of our guild, the distinguished President of the American Copyright League, whose chair another has the honor to occupy, but which none other than himself can be said to fill.

Then Laurence Hutton read Mr. Lowell's letter, and all present heartily joined in a toast to "the health of Mr. Lowell, with a warm wish that it may pass from a state of uncertainty to that of complete restoration."

The toast to Mr. Lowell having been drunk with much enthusiasm, Mr. Stedman continued as follows:

EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

Though our summons was sent out at short notice, we have a thoroughly representative assemblage, gathered to celebrate, upon the eighth anniversary of the formation of the American Copyright League, the passage of a bill securing international copyright. We celebrate the victorious result of a struggle, the successive campaigns of which have extended over more than half a century. I do not think of any measure which has so long been fought in any legislative body, unless it be the Parliamentary bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Fifty-four years have passed since the petition presented by Henry Clay, in 1837, and the favorable report upon it of a select committee, including Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster and Mr. Buchanan.

Now, it chanced that within the last week our inventors have been celebrating the tooth anniversary of the American patent system. From the first, a foreigner could obtain a patent. The international principle was at once established. The right at one time was, I think, withdrawn, but in 1836, or about the time a copyright struggle began, it was confirmed upon certain conditions. The international right of property in material inventions—in the designs of what were termed "useful articles," and in "new processes in art or manufactures," was recognized by Congress just 100 years before the principle—for which we have been contending, and the victory of which we are now celebrating—was recognized, to wit: that the right of property in liter-

any invention—in the written product of the brain—however it may be otherwise conditioned, has no boundary lines.

You know, gentlemen, that this was fought for, during many years, chiefly on grounds relative to the welfare of American authors and the development of a home literature. For one, I always have felt that the wrongs experienced by foreign writers, however prejudicial to our reputation among nations, and outrageous as they were, have been less severe than the cruel ills so long inflicted upon our own men of letters—of less moment than the repression of American ideas, the restricted growth of our national literature; during that weary period in which, though a foreign author was denied some increased measure of profits, the question for an American author was whether he could even obtain a hearing—whether he could live at all. This was the question for him, from the time of Irving's first struggle, and even so late as the formation of the Copyright Association of 1868, under the auspices of Bryant and the elder Putnam.

In time, as we know, the chief wrongs felt by American authors seemed to right themselves. But international copyright had not been gained. The cause of forty years, chiefly maintained on practical and egoistic grounds, made little headway. I know of no more striking example of the ultimate force of ethics than the record of our final campaigns. It has again been found that right makes might—that it is the most effective promoter of even statutory law.

This result makes us wish still more fervently that Mr. Lowell were with us to-night, and makes us say: "His health was never better worth than now." From the beginning of his active connection with the League, he has put his strength upon the moral side of its argument; indeed, his apothegms, equally famous and enduring in prose and verse, have made the argument for us. You and I, and every Congressman in time, learned them by heart. They became our apostolic and confessional creeds, the first being:

"There is one thing better than a cheap book, and that is a book honestly come by," and the second is like unto it:

"In vain we call our notions fudge
And bend our conscience to our dealing;
The Ten Commandments will not budge,
And stealing will continue stealing."

I shall not here repeat the story of the last seven years. There are others here from whom we shall gather some sense of the zest and suspense and vigor and triumph of the final campaign. The main fact to-night is that here are representatives of all classes engaged in it—of authors, publishers, printers, workmen, and of the noble army of legislators that fought for and with us—gathered to celebrate, first, the legal recognition of the international right of property in literature, and, secondly, the rehabilitation of our national good name throughout the reading world.

Yes, and one thing more. Primarily this is an author's jubilee. But I trust that it is not only American authors who feel like chanting:

"It must be now dat de Kingdom am a-comin',
An' de year ob jubilo."

We hope that foreign authors—and especially our English fellows of the craft—are rejoicing, and are rejoicing just a little, are somewhat in touch

with us to-night. We really have done our best for them, through weary and costly marches, often led by those who themselves can profit little by what is gained. We can say with George Eliot, "One must be poor to know the luxury of giving." And we now can safely permit our transatlantic brethren to understand that American authors have for some years realized that the time at last had come when we were fighting their battle, rather than our own, as far as material interests are concerned.

The road to publication for an American work has been easy—almost too easy for some trashy American works—since the manufacture of unauthorized reprints became unprofitable. So far as respects the Authors' Copyright League, its efforts have been, to use a hackneyed word, altruistic, except for the satisfaction derived from a sense of honor, dignity, right. For what have we now dared to do? We have doubled at a stroke the list of our competitive writers. All British authors are now American authors. The old toast about the commonwealth of those who inherit the language of Shakespeare and Bacon and Milton at last means something. All will now compete on nearly equal terms in the marvellously broadening market of this "Greater Britain"—of what must be the greatest book-mart of the world.

We have bought this right of competition for our foreign compeers with no small price, and we therefore tender it the more joyously. If it be not a perfect gift, it is the best within our means—as perfect as we can make it. And if we have not yet listened to a symphonic chord of the appreciation which we are assured our new associates must feel, we piously believe that this is due to the gloom of their present season, and because their Anglo-Saxon heart is too full for words, and is one not worn upon the sleeve. For it cannot be denied that our new Copyright law, if not perfect, wins at least nine-tenths of the battle. If it were quite perfect, perchance we might not feel so sure that this revolution is not one of those which never go backward.

The one thing more, then, upon which we congratulate ourselves is that American literature has of truth outleaped restrictions and has grown to that estate in which it fears no just and equal competition. We welcome the wide world's writers to this dependency—assured that their entry, though it may check the production of a class of works that spring up in too fallow a soil, will only act as a stimulant to the zest and noble ambition of the deserving. The prizes will be the more worth, now that the Romans also are admitted to the Olympic games.

The publishers have ably seconded our efforts and are with us to-night. Their position, too, has been misunderstood. They have made more than one concession. The law is no more perfect for them, nor are its results much more clearly defined, than for us, and for their foreign competitors. But they, too, in spite of the eighteenth-century traditions to the contrary, chose to be on the side of right. Moreover, whatever may ensue, they know that nothing can be so adverse as the want of a settled basis of trade. Nor let the typographers be forgotten. The workingman may be an idealist, but his bread is sweet—nor can he live without it. He, after all, has held the key of the situation, and he has not refused to turn it for us.

But now, gentlemen, you are eager to see and hear the heroes of the past struggle—and first

the legislators who have carried through one of those great national causes from which too many a public servant stands aloof, because there is—in the phrase of the lobby—"so little in it." I shall not draw too heavily upon their strength, for not all of them are yet recovered from the fatigue of the campaign. Besides, there are so many here to-night from whom we expect—though, for what seemed to me good reasons, I have not set them an example—those brief and rapidly succeeding utterances which render the feasts of our Arcadia so distinctive.

The remarks of Mr. Stedman were frequently interrupted by applause. The first speaker called on by the chairman was

SENATOR PLATT.

I fear that you give me too much credit for my efforts in behalf of International Copyright. I was not an active factor in the fight until made one by the resignation of Senator Chace, of Rhode Island. I took an active part in behalf of your law as a sort of a legacy from him. My work in behalf of the law was something more than the performance of a duty. It was really to me a pleasure, for I felt that I was champion of a cause that was right. I know of no pleasure greater to a man in this life than to champion such a cause, and especially if it shall succeed.

This celebration is very appropriate, for when the public sense of right and justice becomes crystallized in the law of a nation, everybody should rejoice. When I woke up this morning and found the bright sun streaming through my window, I could not but call to mind your celebration here to-night. You come together here after a long storm to rejoice over the dawn of a new day. I do not think that the history of your fight will ever be written, yet I wish that it might. I think that it would be most appropriate if the first copyright taken out under the new law should be a history of that campaign, written by your very able Secretary, Robert Underwood Johnson.

It has been, as your chairman has remarked, a long struggle. I believe that in the history of governments the struggle for the triumph of right, the struggle against what may be considered the self-interest of the people, has always been a long struggle. It is only when the public conscience is aroused that abstract right is done. The work of arousing the conscience has been largely the work of this Association. The representatives you had in Washington were true and faithful and filled the ears of Congressmen and Senators, in season and out of season, with arguments in favor of International Copyright.

I saw in a book to-day that the first man in this country to agitate the International Copyright was John Neal, more than sixty years ago. You remember, of course, when Charles Dickens came first to this country for the double purpose of writing a book and persuading our legislators to pass an International Copyright bill. Dickens was fortified by letters from English authors; had he not been he might have accomplished something, but unfortunately they were written in a tone that was not agreeable to Americans at that time. The prejudice aroused by this I believe prevented the passage of a bill at that time.

I will not follow the history of the contest because it is so familiar to you. The right has triumphed at last. The idea that the property of a man's brain is his as much as is the property

wrought by his hand has been put into our laws, and I think that a material step in the direction of progress has been made.

We have said in our law that there shall be no distinction between an American and a foreign author in respect to his ownership of what his brain may create. We have put the foreigner upon the same ground in regard to a copyright as we have put our own citizens. It is said that the bill is not perfect. It is said that some of our English brothers are not satisfied with it. In answer to this I submit that when we put an English author on the same basis as an American author, he has not much to complain about. An American author wanting a copyright abroad should be disfranchised if he asked for anything more than the same privileges and rights given to foreign authors.

I sometimes regret that I hear so often that this law is not perfect. I do not think any law contrived by human wisdom was ever perfect. In lawmaking we should not expect perfection. Indeed, where can we look for perfection? We struggle for it and we get as near to it as we can; that is what we have done in the Copyright law. The more it is studied, thought about and understood, the more it will be appreciated.

I see no harm in its provision that books shall not be imported. I think it is entirely fair that if we give to the author of any other country the exclusive right to sell his book, his engraving, his chromo in this country, it is proper for us to stipulate that the manual work of its production shall be performed in this country. This is but justice to others whom we have to consider, as for instance the publishers and the typesetters. If we give the author the exclusive right of sale, he should be satisfied to have his work done here. I think that American authors getting a copyright abroad would not object to such a stipulation as that.

This law was misrepresented from the time that it was brought before Congress until the time that it was passed. I do not think I have ever seen so much ignorance of a subject displayed as was displayed of this Copyright measure. It seemed to me that every argument levelled against it was levelled not at International Copyright, but at domestic copyright as well. The great argument was monopoly and dear books. That was the argument that went to the core of the whole matter, to the heart of the idea of protecting what is wrought in the brain of a man. I told your committee at the time that the fight was going on, that I feared more that we should lose American Copyright, than that we should fail to accomplish International Copyright. There has seemed to me a growing sentiment in this country that no labor is to be protected, or to have any special recognition, except the labor performed by the hands. I was very glad when I saw that that danger had passed by, and that the Congress of the United States had come to understand that the real wealth of this people, or rather the source of the wealth of the people, was the work of the brain. It showed that there was an appreciation of labor, of brain labor, becoming greater among the people, and that it must be by labor of the brain that real progress be made. In proportion to the amount of labor of this kind does a nation become intelligent and cultured.

What is to be the outcome of this law? That is a serious question for all of us. Will it be to develop a literature of our own? I believe the

direct tendency of it is to that end. I believe the direct mission of the principle involved in the bill is to develop a distinctively American literature. I do not know as you would care to have an outsider tell you what he thinks of American literature. I do not give much credence to what sometimes appears to be a popular sentiment that we Americans ought to be ashamed of our literature. I do not believe we are so deficient in our literature as some people would have us believe. A tall tree standing among tall trees attracts but little attention; but let it get out amidst the underbrush, and it becomes conspicuous. I believe the average of American literature is very high.

I am a little surprised to find so many people who recognize in literature only novels and poetry. It is, perhaps, this class who decry American literature. They do not take into account all the writings of American scientists, historians and biographers. Yet, in the field of novel-writing and poetry America's star is a bright one. It seems to me we have a body of literature as it relates to poetry, fiction, science, history and biography, of which we can be proud.

How is a national literature to be developed? In the first place I want to say that, if we are going to have a national literature, it must be an American literature. You cannot write novels for an American market on foreign topics. We do not live in the past in this country. We live mostly in the present, and yet considerably in the future. We are developing more and more a rugged, practical type of Americanism. Dealing with social and economic questions, the minds of the people are taking hold of these questions, and they are reaching out to see what they are going to avail for the future. The American novelist should take these conditions into his mind and embody them in his work. Romance and poetry there must be, but the substratum must be American and not foreign. When we shall have done that, when American fiction shall have been built upon an American basis, then we shall begin to develop a literature of our own, and then foreigners will begin to buy our books. When American authors truly depict American sentiments in their books, I believe that they will find a good market for them abroad. The trouble to-day is that the books which have been written by foreigners about Americans have not touched our real Americanism, and therefore the character of our nation and our people is not understood as it should be in foreign lands. When it is understood, it will be admired, and the literature which really portrays it will be admired.

I think this law is going to accomplish another result. I think it is going to give the people good books at fair prices. I have no patience with this idea that cheapness is the chief end of man. I have no patience with the demand for cheapness without regard to the quality of what is purchased, or whether the seller receives his price. I believe it to be for the best interests of the people to pay such a sum for anything—I do not care whether it is a book, a bushel of corn, or the product of a machine—as will fairly compensate all the people who are engaged in producing it. Reasonable, fair prices are better for the people than cheap prices without reference to quality and ownership. I believe, as I said before, that we shall have reasonable prices and good books.

It is not well to fly in the face of a prejudice when it can be reasonably allayed. Therefore

I have believed the publishers would recognize the demand of the people for reasonable books and good books, and supply it. If I could reach the ear of every publisher in the United States, I would like to talk to him on this subject, and tell him that it was his duty to give the people good books at such a price as would give him only a fair profit. If the publishers would all do that, then the whole country would come to recognize the fact that it is better to pay the author a fair compensation, and the publisher a fair profit, and the typesetter a fair profit. Let the publishers see to it that we who have championed the International Copyright measure will never have to face with shame the claim of the opposition that was offered to the bill, that we were establishing a monopoly in the people's reading-matter.

The Chairman in introducing the next speaker, Henry Cabot Lodge, said that when he was elected to Congress every American writer felt that he was a representative-at-large for the Republic of Letters in this country, and the interests of the writers would be well represented on the floor of Congress. Mr. Lodge was applauded when he began to speak.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE.

I am the only member of the League, to my knowledge, who ever was elected to Congress. I tried to fight the battle for International Copyright, which was as much my battle as yours, to the best of my ability. I trust that to-night I shall be pardoned if I say a word in regard to the Congress of the United States.

I think that the Congressmen, as a rule, receive more kicks than "halfpence." Not only is it common for members of the other party to attack their opponents, but there is a general tendency among the able and distinguished editors without regard to party, to attack members of Congress, and the body of Congress as a whole.

I think the passage of this bill, as Mr. Simons has said in his letter, shows that Congress is largely influenced on a question of right and wrong by a desire to do what is right. The votes which carried the International Copyright bill in both branches were as disinterested as any votes ever passed by a legislative body. Personal interest often dictated a vote opposite to that which was passed. It was a very easy matter for those of us who live in the East to take a strong ground in favor of copyright. It was by no means as easy for men from other parts of the country to stand with us in that position. Some of the men from the South and the West supported the bill against determined opposition and the advice of their constituents.

Decorations have been most deservedly bestowed upon some of those who served the cause of International Copyright by our honored guest from France. A medal of the Legion of Honor is indeed a decoration to be proud of, but there are crosses and crowns of different kinds. There is one member of the last House of whom I think it is not too much to say that he wears the martyr's crown as the result of his service to the cause of copyright. I refer to my colleague, Congressman Adams, of Chicago. He fought the first battle in the last Congress for copyright. He did it in the teeth of bitter opposition from his own constituency, and of the Chicago newspapers

which had been his warmest supporters. This opposition pursued him until he cast his vote for the bill. As you know, he was defeated at the last election, and his defeat was in no small measure due to the fight he made for copyright. The League owes him a debt for the manly service he did, knowing full well the price he might be called upon to pay.

I want to say a word or two about the bill itself. I do not deny for a moment that there are imperfections in it. Macaulay says in one of his essays that a man of action is necessarily a man of compromise, but that the historian should always be abstractly right. This bill had to be made a law by men of action. They had to pass a copyright bill, and they passed the best copyright bill that they could get through. The clause to which most objection has been made is that known as the printers' clause, which says that no foreign author can obtain an American copyright for his book unless he has it produced and put upon the market by an American publisher. I think the objection to that clause is not justified. The opposition to monopoly granted by government is a much older thing than the establishment of copyright among civilized peoples. No nation has ever given an absolute, unlimited right to copyright. On our domestic copyright we have always had a time limitation. Another limitation has provided that it cannot pass from generation to generation like so much real estate. In drawing up this bill, we put the limitation on the foreigner that he must have his book printed in this country. We did that to bring to our support the publishers' and the printers' interests. I think that we were right in recognizing their demands. And I am sure that our bill never would have passed without their aid. That they were entirely unselfish in the matter, and not all inclined to turn the screws on us, was demonstrated by the fact that on the last night, in order to save a great principle at stake, they yielded a portion of what they had originally asked for rather than lose the fight altogether.

We have carried the great principle for which we have fought, that to be honest with the man of brains in our own country and abroad is the duty of the people of this country.

The other day I was reading a very interesting poem called "A Publisher and His Friend." Some scoffer said that the title must be a misnomer, for the publisher had no friend. We know that that was slander, for this fight has proved to us that the interests of the publisher and the author are so closely allied that the well being of each depends upon the other, and as a pure business principle they must co-operate.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not particularly sensitive to what is said by foreign critics of this country, but I am sensitive when any man can reproach my country for doing what I believe to be a dishonest act. It was not worthy of American civilization, of American manhood and womanhood to allow a continuation of the robbery, the theft, of the products of the brains of foreign authors. To that we have put an end. I consider this bill as not yet fully appreciated. We do not yet understand how great a piece of legislation has been accomplished by this League and its friends. I think the law will stand a monument and a milestone in the march of American civilization, and will be remembered when the acts of many Congressmen have been forgotten. That bill will stand a lasting testimonial before the people of the United States that even after

half a century we did right as between man and man, and that the work of the man, produced by his brain, shall have the same protection on American soil that we give to the products of men's handiwork.

COUNT EMILE DE KÉRATRY.

Count Kératry, who was next introduced, was greeted with hearty applause. His speech, which was in French, was in part as follows:

Gentlemen, or, if you will permit me, friends: At the end of the last century our fathers fought under the same flag for the rights of men and free citizens. We have fought the good fight for the rights of thought. I must tell you, gentlemen, how much I am honored by this place you have given me to-night in this family rejoicing—to me, a humble soldier in the good cause, the modest representative of my countrymen in France. I find myself here, placed among the most illustrious Senators, Congressmen, and literary and artistic celebrities.

But the battle has been long and fierce, and you may say with a certain pride that you are indeed the fathers of the Copyright bill. And, while speaking of this fathering of a good law, permit me a brief observation. When a child is born into the world, it is only human for the father to think it perfect, finding at the first glance himself reproduced in his child. But the enthusiasm diminishes somewhat when father and son become better acquainted. We are only the cousins of the Copyright bill, and we do not recognize, perhaps, all the qualities of perfection in it which you, its proper fathers, see. But, however that may be, we receive it kindly, full of confidence in the glory of its future!

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

The next speaker, Robert Underwood Johnson, was introduced by the toastmaster as "the Bayard of the campaign of American copyright." When he arose to speak the entire company rose with him, and gave a cheer that showed their appreciation of what he had done in the good cause.

He said in substance:

Fellow-Veterans of the Copyright campaign: Fifty years from now, when literary men of the two Americas—the one on this side of the Atlantic, and the one to be on the other side—shall meet to celebrate the event now being first celebrated by us, it will be recalled by some gray-beard survivor of this occasion that, most appropriately, the Chairman of this meeting was the beloved poet and critic who, more than any other of his generation in this swarming city of New York, has been called to uphold and has bravely upheld the supremacy and dignity of the intellectual life. Along with the tradition of his helpful kindness to the members of his own profession—a tradition which will remain as a standard for those who come after us—it will be gratefully recorded that the body of his criticism and the soul of his verse were united in public protest against the domination among us of mere things. And it is because this commemoration is in itself a reinforcement of the ideal mission of literature that we are here to-night to lay emphasis upon the success of a great cause advanced by many agencies working through many years, and at last owing its triumph to the support of the best

public opinion. For, in the wise words of the Concord philosopher, "It is easy to see that whatever has been best written or done in the world was no man's work, but came by wide social labor, when a thousand wrought like one, sharing the same impulse." It has been thus in the contest for the principle of literary property, and the prominence at times of first one agency or person and then another only means that every reform has to be saved over and over again, once for every one of the hundred critical points that has to be passed. Whatever honor or credit may have come to those of us who have been in the thick of the fight, is not ours for ourselves, but only ours in trust for you and the larger company of those throughout the land who have been the support of this cause. I could name a dozen men at this board, and a dozen elsewhere, but for the aid of any one of whom at some critical time we should not have had the happy fortune that brings us here to-night.

There was at least one time, however, when the identification of one man with the success or failure of this movement was complete, when in fact its fortunes appeared to rest wholly and for many days upon the tact and devotion of one Senator. I can think of no parallel to the situation save the anecdote of Col. Jones' body-servant in St. Mary's Parish in Louisiana. A visitor, conveyed through the bayous of the Têche, inquired of his dusky boatman Wesley whether his former master was connected with the White League. "Cunnel Jones cunneck' wid de White League?" queried Wesley in unaffected astonishment. "Yes, a member of the League." "Cunnel Jones a member ob de White League? Cunnel Jones? Why, bress de Lord, massa, Cunnel Jones—Cunnel Jones *am* de White League." In those last despairing days in the Senate, Senator Platt was not merely in charge of the Copyright cause; he *was* the Copyright cause.

Now it is asked, "What have Americans gained by the success of this reform?"—as though it were necessary to show a ledger balance in order to justify our satisfaction. Let me reply, then, that what is chiefly valuable in this victory is that it is a protest against the crowding materialism of the time. It is a victory for national self-respect, and I believe the standing and progress of the nation is not less marked by self-respect than the standing and progress of the individual. Are we to say with Sir John Falstaff, chief of the materialists, that because honor cannot set a leg, we will have none of it? Who can estimate the increased respect for literature of the better class which shall follow upon the success of this cause? In truth, we are in much danger of being misled by the extraordinary vogue in America of the products of the printing-press, and of confounding the multiplication and the immensity of reading with the main considerations of the literary life—the quality of the authorship, and the attitude of the reader. That there is much curiosity in this country in regard to the literary profession, is good so far as it goes, but it is only the first stage in the evolution of that sympathetic audience which is necessary to sustain and stimulate a literary revival. There is reason to fear that books are more read than prized, and that in the very spread of unregarded books, the sacred calling of letters is in danger of losing something of its ideality in the eyes both of those who read and those who write. Poetry still remains an exception among us, but even the practice of it is confessed with shame among the petty vices,

rather than glorified among the virtues. We are in this regard very far from a parallel to that respect for letters which is fabled of ancient Syracuse, in whose loathsome quarries the captive Athenian made his appeal for mercy in the name and in the language of the poets. Let Browning tell what a Masonic talisman was in the name of one great Greek among the enemies of Greece:

Of all these men immersed in misery,
It was found none had been advantaged so
By aught in the past life he used to prize
And pride himself concerning—no rich man
By riches; no wise man by wisdom—
As certain few that (wisest they of all)
Had, at first summons, oped heart, flung door wide;
At the new knocking of Euripides.
* * * * *

Any such happy man had prompt reward.
If he lay bleeding on the battlefield
They stanch'd his wounds and gave him drink and food;
If he were slave i' the house, for reverence
They rose up, bowed to him who proved master now,
And bade him go free, thank Euripides!

But this spirit is not wholly gone in our generation. Something of this chivalric feeling has permeated that great Republic of Europe which stands to-day as the inheritor of old Greece in mastery of the arts and in generous regard for intellectual progress. Forty years ago she testified this regard in extending without recompense, and to all nations, the freest hospitality of her literary marts. Our success is a tangible, though a tardy, return for this. The battle we have fought for justice is a battle also for freedom—for our freedom and her freedom, and in turning our face in the direction toward which she pointed in 1852, and in accepting the recognition she makes to all American friends of our cause, we have made between France and America a bond of sympathy which, let us trust, will never be broken. In return for her friendship and sympathy we give her our respect and love, and wish for her a long and honorable peace.

For her no backward look
Into the bloody book
Of kings. Thrice-rescued land!
Her haunted graves bespeak
A nobler fate: to seek
In service of the world again the world's command.
She in whose skies of peace
Arise new auguries
To strengthen, cheer and guide—
When nations in a horde
Draw the unhallowed sword,
O Memory, walk a warning spectre at her side!

After Mr. Johnson's, the following speeches were delivered in the order printed:

HON. WILLIAM McADOO.

I thank Heaven that in New Jersey and other foreign countries there is now a law by which men have a property right in the products of their brains. My friend, Mr. Lodge, has alluded to the general fact that Congressmen as a rule get more kicks than halfpence. The passage of the Copyright bill in Congress was a very difficult matter. The opposition was very powerful, especially from the legislators from the West, where is a popular feeling against copyright in general, stimulated by the experience of Western people with patent laws. Our friends of the Farmers' Alliance have become very much prejudiced against the protection of the products of the brain, whether that product be a book or an invention of a material thing. What made their opposition harder to overcome was that they could not seem to grasp the slightest idea of the scope of our International Copyright bill. They

seemed to think that it would result in nothing more or less than a demand for higher prices on books of every kind, including the *Pilgrim's Progress*, Webster's Dictionary, City Directories, and the Holy Bible. There were other gentlemen, particularly on our side of the House, who have, as you know, pronounced ideas on the protective tariff. There were features of this bill which, I take it, would not be in consonance with their ideas for freedom of trade in the materials of which books are composed. To the credit of these be it said that they sank their ideas on that point in support of the abstract idea that the author had as much right to the product of his brain as had the creator of an invention. Looking back upon this campaign in behalf of International Copyright, considering the conscientious opposition it encountered, and its ultimate success, we cannot but be reminded to-night that the decalogue is not an iridescent dream.

You had, on the other hand, the support of quite a number of members of Congress who have no prejudice against cheapness, but believe that a book which is calculated so much to play a part in the education of the youth of the country should be filled with the tone of our nation. A cheap coat made in a foreign land does not play much part in forming the character of an American boy, but his worth as a future citizen depends, as I think you will admit, very largely on his being provided with a literature that is sound and patriotic.

Your sturdy craft, Copyright, was obliged to take other interests in tow. This bill never could have passed had not the support of the Typographical Union and other interests been secured. There was in the minds of us who supported that bill on purely abstract ideas, that in the Senate the encumbrances that would be placed upon it would endanger its passage. In Washington it was the prevailing opinion that the opponents of the abstract idea of copyright would kill the bill by loading it up in the Senate. I think that such would have been its fate had it not been for the work done by your Secretary, Robert Underwood Johnson, who proved himself to be a very Napoleon in organizing the various interests affected by the bill.

The public has not yet realized how important this bill is. I consider it by all odds the most important bill of the last Congress. It lies with you, authors and publishers, to say whether this matter of copyright shall ever again become a matter for legislation. You must give to the people of America a better literature, worthy of the intellect of a great and progressive people. You must give them a literature healthy in sentiment, and ennobling in its every paragraph. We look to you that no advantage shall be taken of the monopoly that was openly given to you of the American market, but that you shall deal with the American people so that we who have supported your bill can in future find no cause to face or answer those people who, while we were fighting for you, said to us that we were placing a tax upon the reading-matter of the American people. Do as you should do, and there will be no such opportunity given to the opponents of International Copyright to taunt us, but rather a constant demand that the bill shall be strengthened.

We did not put this bill on the statute-books because we wanted wholly to protect the foreigner, but because we wanted to protect the American author as well. You must expect in a

national legislature to find laws being passed to protect the people of that nation primarily. Yet, to me, the most satisfactory feature of this bill is the fact that it will wipe out what has long been a stain on the national character, and will forever protect us from the charge that we are purloiners of the ideas of European brains. That charge has been too often made, and has not been without its effect upon the American people. I would not have answered for the safety of your bill before it became a law had that erratic author of England, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, published the stuff he has in regard to this country previous to the passage of the bill and had it been distributed throughout the cities which Mr. Kipling spoke so slanderously about by the opponents of the bill. When I speak of Mr. Kipling, I do not refer to him with any personal feeling, but I merely want to make plain to you that this International Copyright bill was made a law for the benefit of the American people. We were not forced into it to protect the interests of our own people, but adopted it as a proper measure of protection, and as a measure of fairness and equity to the authors of this and foreign countries.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

Looking over this noteworthy gathering of literary lions, among which a few publishing lambs have been permitted to browse, I recall to mind an International Convention held on the other side of the water which I attended many years ago. A good deal was said at that convention about International Copyright, and about an International cable. The cable finally became an actuality. The telegraph connection between the Eastern and the Western hemispheres was completed, and has done more than anything else to bring the people on both sides of the ocean into closer sympathy with each other. It has taken us ten times as long to lay our wires for International Copyright as it took to lay the cable wire, but we have at last succeeded, and I hope and believe that the copyright connection will in its way prove to be a stronger binding force between Europeans and Americans than the cable itself.

I ran across a letter, the other day, from my father, written in Washington in 1837. It stated that he had gone on there to fight for the Copyright bill, which he said he thought would be passed in two or three days. I believe that that is the earliest date that has been given here to-night as the starting-point for copyright agitation.

The time certainly has passed when only that is regarded by law as property which could be kept within the reach of the owner's club. It is progress, indeed, when so attackable a piece of property as intellectual conceptions should be equally recognized as personal property. The author has now secured for himself his share of the world's policemen. The author to-day is secure in all the countries of the world. He knows that no vampire publisher is lying in wait for him behind every corner waiting to suck the blood from his skull. Author and publisher are now in the same boat, but each handling his own skull. There is, it seems to me, a danger lest the author becomes puffed up now by collecting his enormous royalties. In these days to come, when every author occupies his palace, let us hope that the humble publisher may be allowed a small lodge at the gate of the author's preserve, from which they will still be permitted to watch the incomings and the outgoings of literature.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

These snowdrifts on my cheeks attest the lapse of time which gives me on this occasion an interest which perhaps there are not many at the table who can share. I go back even beyond the half century ago to which your President has alluded. I was a member of the still earlier Copyright Association, and I feel, therefore, at this moment, as if I presented myself to you as an ambassador from the struggling and scattered soldiers of yesterday, bearing their solicitations to the triumphant army of to-day.

As Mr. Putnam was speaking, I remembered that there is among my books a little paper-covered one, one of Hawthorne's priceless gems, which I prize very highly. It was a copy of a first edition and was printed by the house of which Mr. Putnam's father was the head. I value it for two reasons: it has the autographic inscription on the cover "from his friend, the author," a declaration which I cherish with something of the same feeling, I am sure, as your Secretary, Mr. Johnson, entertains towards the cross from the Legion of Honor which has been given to him by the Republic of France for his work in behalf of International Copyright. The other reason why I value it is because on its cover, as upon the covers of all the books, I believe, that the Putnams have issued, is printed an extract calling for international copyright.

Our young friend, George Haven Putnam, did therefore but seize the torch from his father's hand. He has waved it aloft, dispelling the ignorance of this country, until to-night he sees it planted as a beacon of victory. Born a publisher, he was brought up on the idea that the author and the publisher are friends and not foes. He was educated in the faith that the American author has rights which the American people are bound to respect. Bred an honest man, he understood that the rights of the American author should not be respected so long as the rights of the foreign author were denied.

If Mr. Putnam will allow me, and the rest of you gentlemen who are publishers will allow me, I will say that Mr. Putnam is a fair representative of the sagacity and energy of the publishing interest in this country, to which this final victory for International Copyright is largely due. I praise my friend, but surely, gentlemen, there is praise enough for all the Knights at this goodly table. We surely may say in this case that "to divide is not to take away." The honors, in our rejoicing, it seems to me, are easy. Without concession and compromise, there could have been no success. If the publishers had opposed, if the printers had refused, if the senators and representatives who have so skillfully guided this shivering bill through the ambuscades of Congress had faltered or failed, we should not be here at this moment cheerful, cheering and cheered. For myself, I am in the humor of congratulating Congress simply for doing right. They had a hard time of it. We have heard from my friends, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Platt, that whatever Congress does it does by a majority, and it is sure to be criticised by the other side. The situation in which we now find ourselves is very like that which reminds me of a little anecdote of Agassiz. He was in California at the time. A friend of mine, who was there then, wrote me a letter in which he spoke of California as "an unclouded Paradise." When Agassiz returned, I spoke to him of my friend's reference

to California as an unclouded Paradise, and frankly asked him to tell me the other side. "Why, bless you," he answered, "there is no other side!" Since the passage of the bill I have been waiting to hear the cry of the unbelievers, but in vain. There is no other side now on the copyright question. We are all on the side of fair play.

Senator Platt referred to an incident which I think was of very great importance to this movement. I refer to the visit of Dickens to this country. He came here to see the great nation which honored and loved him, but he came also, to plead for a great moral cause. I can remember his coming, and how, as it were, we ran to the ship, and put him on our shoulders, and carried him out, and dined him and wined him, and wreathed him, and danced before him, and finally gave him a ball at the old Park Theatre. In modern days, we would say we painted the town red. I remember the prodigious red waistcoat Mr. Dickens wore on that occasion. It was so heartily in sympathy with the occasion itself.

It was the unanimous feeling in this country that our show of good feeling for the author was to be taken as payment in full for every copy of his books which we had read and for the pleasure of reading which we had not paid him a cent. His career here opened by a dinner in Boston. As I remember, everything passed off very pleasantly there. The only serious response, I think, of the occasion we owe to the wit of Senator Evarts. He did not go to the dinner, but he sent this telegram: "Our illustrious guest. He wears laurels upon his brows. May our American laws enable him to browse upon his laurels." The position of this country was strictly that of Dick Swiveler. We implored Dickens to forget everything but friendship. Dear Mr. Dickens, we substantially said to him, "Fan the expiring flame of friendship with the wing of genius and pass the cup along." I think, upon the whole, there never was a more comical episode in our history; and I never yet have met the American who confessed he was proud of it. After fifty years we begin to make our reply to Dickens. After fifty years we begin to put him, as it were, where he thought he rightfully should be put. In putting him there, we placed ourselves by his side. We no longer say to him what we said then, when our argument substantially was: "Mr. Dickens, your genius after all is only a pretty trick by which you produce new effects with old words. Mr. Dickens, you are engaged in the enterprise of endeavoring to establish the idea of property in ideas. Mr. Dickens, if you do not wish your property to be confiscated you can always refrain from producing it."

A little less than twenty-five years ago Mr. Dickens came to this country again. The change was very great. The sentiment was very different from that which he encountered on his first visit. I have always felt that it was his perception of the fact that the great and generous people who in the interval between that time and his first visit had abolished human slavery would not stop at the righting of one wrong. It seemed to me that he was assured that that people would presently take another step and decline to fine their citizens for bringing into this country noble works of fine art. I think possibly he thought this people would presently reform their degraded and selfish system of civil service, and it may possibly have occurred to him that that people would have simple justice done in the cause

of equal property, whether it be the production of the hand or of the brain. You remember the words of the Eastern sage in the story: "Be just if you would have the blessings of the gods, for the blessings of the gods are only the fruits of justice."

The dinner lasted until late, with remarks by Dana Estes, of Boston, Geo. P. Lathrop, the first Secretary of the League, and others, but the general rejoicing over the Copyright law kept up the enthusiasm to the high level of the oratory. Much of the success of the evening's entertainment was due to the masterly direction of the chairman, Mr. E. C. Stedman.

THE MEMOIRS OF TALLEYRAND.

THE authenticity of the Memoirs having been called into question by certain newspaper reports, the publishers direct attention to the fact that the present publication is made from an attested copy of the original memoirs of Talleyrand, as left in the hands of his executors, M. Ad. de Bacourt and the Duchesse de Talleyrand et de Sagan.

The editor of the Memoirs, the Duc de Broglie makes the following statement in his preface:

"No precaution whatever was thought superfluous by the Duchesse de Talleyrand and M. de Bacourt; and, in order to render all challenge or confusion impossible, M. de Bacourt undertook to transcribe with his own hand the text of the memoirs, as he had received it from M. de Talleyrand, with the complementary notes and documents.

"This copy is mentioned in the inventory of the papers of M. de Bacourt, subjoined to his will in the following terms:

"Four volumes, bound in leather, which form the only complete and authentic copy of Prince Talleyrand's Memoirs, done by M. de Bacourt from the original manuscripts, dictated documents, and copies whose purpose M. de Talleyrand had indicated to him."

"Furthermore the first of these four volumes bears on its last page the following declaration:

"I, the undersigned, testamentary executrix of my late uncle, Charles Maurice, Prince de Talleyrand, declare and certify that the present folio volume, containing five hundred and one hand-written pages, comprises the only original, complete and faithful copy of the first five parts of his memoirs, and of a fragment on the Duc de Choiseul left by the Prince de Talleyrand-Perigord.

"DOROTHEE DE COURLANDE,
Duchesse de Talleyrand et de Sagan.

"SAGAN, May 20, 1858."

"A declaration similar in all respects and bearing the same signature, closes the second volume.

"At the end of the third, it is M. de Bacourt, sole survivor, who thus expresses himself:

"I, the undersigned, testamentary executor of the late Prince Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, and of the Duchesse de Talleyrand et de Sagan, Princesse de Courlande, declare and certify that the present folio volume of five hundred and six manuscript pages comprises the sole original, complete and authentic copy of the eighth, ninth and tenth parts of the memoirs left by Prince Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord.

"BADEN, January 20, 1863."

"AD. DE BACOURT.

"No declaration is found at the end of the fourth volume, for the reason that the last part of this volume was to have been completed by subjoined extracts, whose complete transcription was

not accomplished when death overtook M. de Bacourt.

"It is from the text prepared for press by the very people whom M. de Talleyrand had charged with doing so, and according to the instructions that they held of him, that the present publication is made. Neither suppression, nor even toning down, have in any degree been allowed."

A cablegram from Paris to the New York *Tribune*, dated April 5, 1891, gives the following statement by the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister to France: "Here is the whole matter in a nutshell: M. Bacourt and the Duchesse Dinot, the literary executors of Talleyrand, copied the originals for reasons having no material bearing on the matter, and declared the copy exact. The statement of the Duc de Broglie that he has perfect faith in the genuineness of the Memoirs ought to have great weight. I have been brought into personal relation with the Duc de Broglie, and his honesty is beyond question."

MODERN BOOKBINDING.

From the Athenæum.

THE small collection of modern bookbinding on exhibition at the Caxton Head, 232 High Holborn, offers a valuable opportunity for comparing the work of the better-known binders, especially as the specimens were not executed with a view to exhibition, and therefore afford a fairly trustworthy test of the individual taste of each workman.

The foreign bindings, with the exception of the French, do not call for much notice. No 25, by Sperling, of Leipzig, shows some wonderful tooling, although the general appearance of the binding is poor; and No. 27, by Van den Heuvel, of the Hague, is well designed. Mensing, of Amsterdam, sends an imitation of sixteenth century work in stamped pigskin (No. 29), a style we sincerely hope may never be revived; and Giuseppe, of Venice (No. 33), an imitation of early Venetian work with sunk panels.

The French binders, as a rule, are represented by very plain work, remarkable for the solidity and polish of the morocco and the wonderful gilding of the edges. The bindings of Cuzin, Gruel & Engelmann, and Lortic, are especially excellent. It is worth noticing that all these binders retain the old French habit of gilding the edges over marble.

The English bindings, which form the greater part of the exhibition, show a want of taste, especially in color, and a tendency to overmuch decoration. They have none of that restraint so characteristic of the best French work. A binding in the Roger Payne style (No. 6), by Morrell, though perhaps a little heavy, shows good taste, and a dark-green binding by Rivière (No. 9) is also good. A pretty binding by Zaehnsdorf (No. 12) is rather in the style of Mr. Cobden Saunderson, who unfortunately is not represented in the exhibition. The doublure of No. 31, by Marcus Ward, of Belfast, is very good; but by far the most tasteful piece of work in the whole collection is No. 34, by Henderson & Bisset, of Edinburgh, the tooling and the choice of colors being both excellent.

The specimens of embroidered covers show great diversity, the finest, perhaps, being No. 37, worked by Miss Bloxam, remarkable both for its design and execution. No. 36, by Mrs. Brownlow, is also fine work, but hardly so successful either in design or color.

Mr. and Mrs. Tregaskis deserve the thanks of all collectors for their energy in bringing together this little exhibition, which, besides the mere pleasure it gives, will help to teach amateurs the useful and much-needed lesson that the binders with the best names do not always produce the best work.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE TYPOTHETÆ.

At the annual meeting of the Typothetæ, held on the 14th inst., at their rooms at No. 19 Park Place, New York, the following officers were elected: William C. Martin, President; Theodore L. De Vinne and Douglas Taylor, Vice-Presidents; William Charles Rogers, Corresponding Secretary; E. Parke Coby, Recording Secretary; John Polhemus, Treasurer; R. Harmer Smith, Henry Bessey, James W. Pratt and J. Faulkner, Executive Committee. A delegation of the society afterward called upon Mr. Martin, who is now eighty-one years old, and who is just recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia, to inform him of his re-election.

OBITUARY NOTES.

CHARLES S. PLUMMER.

It is with the deepest regret that we note the death of Charles S. Plummer, at his home in Newark, N. J., on the 15th inst., at the age of forty-eight years. Mr. Plummer was born in Boston, January 24, 1843. He served in the War of the Rebellion in the Forty-fourth Regiment Mass. Vols. In 1864 he travelled for Cutter, Tower & Co., whom he left to go with Gurney & Co., photographers, of New York. In 1865 he married and went on the road for Robert Johnson, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods. Two years later he settled in Newark, N. J., where for several years he had the agency for the Cornwell Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of stationers' hardware and novelties. He afterwards came to New York and travelled for May, Hard & Co. and Ph. Hake, and was in his day one of the most popular and best known men on the road. At the close of 1882 he entered the firm of Evans, Plummer & Co., from which he retired two years later to return to Hake's. In 1890 he went into business on his own account as manufacturers' agent of novelties and fine stationery at 397 Broadway, N. Y. He was prominent in the organization of the Brotherhood of Commercial Travellers, of which he was the first President, and of the Booksellers' and Stationers' Provident Association, and took an active part in every movement to raise the standard of the trade with which he was connected, or to alleviate the suffering of his comrades. Several years ago he published, through Belford, Clarke & Co., his "Leaves from a Drummer's Diary," in which he gave a number of instances of the rare humor that was one of his distinguishing characteristics, and which made him the centre and the very life almost of every social gathering that he attended. While he was with Gurney he was also a member of Mrs. John Wood's Company at the Olympic Theatre, of which John A. Duff was manager. He was a Master and Royal Arch Mason and a member of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, of Newark. He was also a member of Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of that city. He leaves a widow and a daughter. The funeral will take place on the 19th.

At a meeting of the B. C. T., held at the office of J. F. Hitchcock on the afternoon of the 17th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the dispensation of his divine laws, has removed from amongst us our beloved brother and ex-President, CHARLES S. PLUMMER, who was the father of this organization,

Resolved, That we recognize in him one with many virtues, beloved by all who knew him, a true man, filled with kindness, and a manifest desire to benefit all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this, their hour of affliction, assuring them that we mourn with them in this, their great and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon our records, and that a copy be engrossed and sent to the family.

JOHN A. MCQUILLAN, President.
JOHN HOVENDON, Secretary.

JOSEPH LORD, the oldest bookseller in Albany, N. Y., died April 10 of pneumonia, aged seventy-seven years. His first business, over fifty years ago, was selling ladies' fine shoes, but he gradually drifted into the book and stationery trade, and built up a business which has continued at the same place, 19 Philip Street, for nearly half a century. He was one of the oldest prominent Methodists of Albany, and his bookstore was a depository of the Methodist Book Concern and recognized as the headquarters for religious publications. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

WE regret to learn of the death of Mrs. H. O. Houghton, wife of the senior member of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mrs. Houghton had been ill but a few days, and succumbed to pneumonia on the 14th inst., at her home in Cambridge, Mass. Her maiden name was Nanna W. Manning, and she was born in Worcester. She subsequently lived in Boston up to the time of her marriage in 1855. During her early married life she was a teacher in the Cambridge High School for a number of years. She was President of the Cambridge branch of the Massachusetts Indian Association, and was one of the directors of the Cambridge Hospital, as well as of the Social Union, of which she was one of the founders. She was a member of the Cambridge Shakespeare Club and of several other local social associations. Beside her husband, one son and three daughters survive her.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

"BUTTERFLYFLUTTERBY and Flutterbybutterfly" is the strange title of a story in two parts, by William Dean Howells, that begins in *Harper's Young People* this week. The story is amusingly illustrated by Frank Verbeck.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING, founded in response to a widespread demand for a national association which could assist in promoting the work of university extension, will publish a journal to be called *University Extension*, which will serve as a medium of communication between the national society and the local branches, and which will contain full accounts of the progress of the work in every field. The men in charge of the work include many of the ablest educators and men of affairs in this country. Provost Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been foremost in the work; President Angell, of Michigan; Dr. Curry, of Peabody Educational Fund; Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Professor Boyesen, of Columbia College; President Jordan, of the Stamford University; President Chamberlin, of Wisconsin;

President Adams, of Cornell University; and President Gates, of Amherst, are among the Advisory Committee.

BUSINESS NOTES.

ELLENDALE, N. D.—H. A. Christianson will soon close out his stock of books.

MATTOON, ILL.—Charles E. Rudy has sold his bookstore.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Edsten & Giverston, booksellers, have dissolved partnership.

NEW YORK CITY.—Hans Mischke, formerly of Beekman Street, has removed to 2 and 4 Barclay Street (under the Astor House), the store formerly occupied by Bonaventure. Mr. Mischke has enlarged the scope of his business, and will carry, in addition to his specialty—fine art books and engravings—a line of best editions, English, German and French, as well as a first-class stock of second-hand books. Mr. Mischke's ambition is to get into the front rank of the booksellers of New York, and he seems to be "getting there" rapidly.

NORTHWOOD, IA.—George M. Emery has succeeded to the book business of Emery & Emery.

ROANOKE, VA.—J. Payne Thompson and W. S. Gooch have formed a copartnership under the firm-name of Thompson & Co., and will open a book and stationery store at this place.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Margetts Bros., booksellers and stationers, have removed to larger quarters at 40 South Main Street. This new store is large, handsome, well lighted and elegantly furnished, well stocked with fine stationery, books and everything else usually found within the walls of a first-class stationery store.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—C. W. Cunningham, agent, bookseller, has been burned out.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—The Pierce Book and Paper Company is a new corporation organized to do a wholesale and retail stationery business.

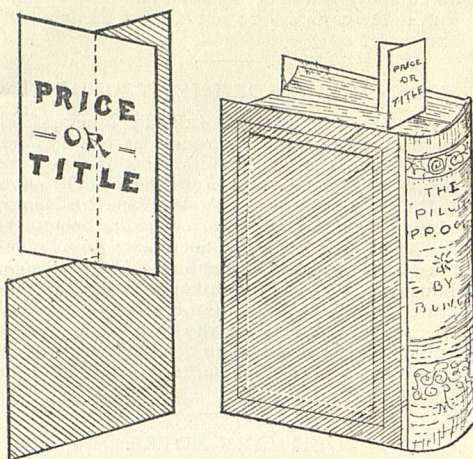
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Benedict & Wallace, of the Bible Publishing House, have been burned out.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

[We should be pleased to have for this department contributions from the trade of "wrinkles," labor-saving devices, or of any method by which the work of the bookseller is made easier or more effective.—ED.]

BOOK-TAG.—Mr. W. H. Parker, with Estes & Lauriat, has invented a "Book-Tag," of which we give an illustration herewith. It is a neat and simple device made of several layers of substantial manilla paper, and may be used for a number of purposes. Its chief use will probably be to call a customer's attention to the book or set, and to announce the price. It has been found by experience that a counter full of books, or a few books on a counter or in a window, with the prices prominently displayed upon them, are

generally sold first. The price upon a book is always a tempting bait, and many a bashful customer is thus induced to come into the store to buy, who would otherwise pass on. The tag has



a long stub that goes deep into the book, so that the volume may be handled freely, and looked through without danger of losing the tag. The tag we understand is furnished at a low price in quantities. Mr. W. H. Parker may be addressed at 305 Washington Street, Boston, for further particulars.

DUSTER.—One of the best dusters, if not the best duster, for use in a bookstore is the flat Woven-down Duster manufactured by C. D. Babcock, 25 Ann St., N. Y. This duster may easily be inserted between the top of a row of books and the shelf over it, and the dust carefully removed and carried out-of-doors without scattering over other parts of the store. The original cost is but a trifle more than that of the common duster, which cannot be used to the same advantage. It is made by hand, from fine downs, and will



not scratch or mar the softest or most highly polished article. With an active person at the handle stock, showcases can easily be kept clean at a minimum expenditure of time.

A BOOKSELLER'S ORDER-BOOK.—The following form is used in a blank-book prepared for the use of booksellers and newsdealers by Charles D. Raymer, of Minneapolis, Minn. Whether prepared by the dealer himself, or ordered through Mr. Raymer, who furnishes them at a small advance over the cost of an ordinary blank-book, the form seems to be practical and time-saving.

DATE. 1890	BOOKS ORDERED.	PUBLISHER.	PARTY ORDERING. Name and Address.	Amt. Dep.	PRICE.
<i>Apl 10</i>	<i>Ben Hur.</i>	<i>Harper Bros.</i>	<i>T: Smith, 102 1st Ave.</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1 50</i>

NOTES ON CATALOGUES.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY have just published a complete illustrated catalogue of their scientific works. It contains a full description of each book, together with comments by eminent critics.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have recently issued an edition of an English work entitled "The Science of Fairy Tales," by Edwin Sidney Hartland, which contains an admirable bibliography on the subject of fairy mythology.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co. have just ready "The English Catalogue of Books for 1890," containing as usual a complete list of all the books published in Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1890, with their sizes, prices and publishers' names, with the addition of an index to subjects. (120 p. 8°, pap.) The office of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY can supply a few more copies of the second lot, now under way, the first having been exhausted before its arrival here. The English Catalogue may be had alone in paper, or bound in half leather with the "Annual Catalogue."

MACMILLAN & BOWES, the well-known booksellers of Cambridge, England, have just issued the first part of a Catalogue of Books printed at, or relating to, the University, Town, or County of Cambridge. It covers the early period from 1521 to 1700; and is to be followed by two other parts, dealing with the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Though it does not profess to be more than a bookseller's catalogue, containing only those books in the possession of the compilers, it may almost take rank as a Bibliographia Cantabrigiensis, from the number of volumes enumerated, the extreme rarity of not a few of them, and the minute details given. The entire collection is for sale—by preference, in one lot. 4+103 p. (347 titles), 8°, pap.

Catalogues of New and Second-hand Books.—F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, Mittheilungen über neueste Verlagssachen. (1891 No. 1, 16 p. 16°.)—A. J. Crawford, 312 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo., Scarce Americana, law, medical and theological. (No. 23, 1043 titles.)—A. E. Foote, 4116 Elm Ave., Phila., Minerals, scientific and medical books. (4 p. 8°.)—John Galwey, 17 Garrick St., W. C., London, Miscellaneous. (No. 6, 280 titles.)—Goodenough & Woglom Co.'s (122 Nassau St., N. Y.) Annual Catalogue of Sunday-school books, cards and supplies. (64 p, 16°.)—J. Hess, Ellwangen, Württemberg, Incunabeln, Holzschnittwerke des 15. u. 16. Jahrhunderts, including a fine copy of the Vocabularium latino-teutonicum, printed in 1469 from the type used by Gutenberg in printing the Catholicon in 1460; a fine edition of a parchment edition of Boniface printed by Peter Schöffer in 1473; and many other equally rare books. (No. 30, 294 titles.)—S. B. Luyster, 98 Nassau St., N. Y., Miscellaneous. (No. 177, 340 titles.)—Joseph McDonough, 53 State St., Albany, N. Y., Miscellaneous. (No. 70, 1633 titles.)—Orange Judd Co., 52 Lafayette Pl., N. Y., New illustrated catalogues of rural books. (112 p. 8°.)—James Roche, 38 New Oxford St., W. C., London, Miscellaneous special cheap list. (No. 71, 881 titles.)—A. Twietmeyer, 23 Queerstrasse, Leipzig, A valuable antiquarian catalogue of books in the departments of history, geography, genealogy, numismatics, and the science of war. (No. 102, 2052 titles.)

LITERARY AND TRADE NOTES.

B. HERDER has published "Instructions for First Confession," from the German of F. H. Jaegers.

MICHAEL WALSH, editor of the *Sunday Democrat*, 21 Park Row, N. Y., has published a reply to W. H. Hurlbert's "Ireland Under Coercion," entitled "Hurlbert Unmasked: an exposure of the 'thumping English lies' of W. H. Hurlbert," by the Rev. P. White.

JOHN GILMARY SHEA has finished the third volume of his great "History of the Catholic Church within the Limits of the United States." This new volume covers the period from 1815-1843, and contains a great number of portraits, views, maps, and fac-similes.

A YOUNG Englishman, on the pretence of being a brother of Walter Besant, has recently succeeded in swindling a number of persons in Philadelphia, Princeton and Boston. He is said to be at present in New York City operating under the name of "Wilfred H. Besant, of 32 De Vere Gardens, South Kensington, London, S. W."

MR. JAMES SCHOUER is reading the proofs of the fifth volume of his "History of the United States," and it is to be issued by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Company in the autumn. This volume covers the period from 1847 to 1861, bringing the work down to the beginning of the Civil War and completing it in accordance with the original plan.

KEPPLER & SCHWARZMANN will publish at once James L. Ford's "Hypnotic Tales" now running in *Puck*. The volume will include other sketches by Mr. Ford, and will be illustrated by C. Jay Taylor, Sydney B. Griffin and Fred. Oppen. In form, size and price it will resemble Bunner's "Short Sixes" published by this firm a few months ago.

THE two next volumes to appear in the *Adventure Series* published in this country by Macmillan & Co. are: "Klepht and Warrior," translated from the Greek by Mrs. Edwards, with an introduction by M. J. Gennadius, Hellenic minister at the Court of St. James; and "The Travels of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto," the Portuguese adventurer, annotated by Prof. Arminius Vambéry.

In a Broadway stationer's window there is a white card displayed with a pen tied to the bottom of it. Printed on this card in big letters are the words: "The Pen with which the Declaration of Independence was Signed." Of course a great many people stop and go close to the window to look at the curiosity when they discover these additional words in small type: "is no better than our fountain pens," and recognize how deceptive are the things of this world.

Progressive Springfield (published by C. W. Bryan & Co., Springfield, Mass.) in its April issue gives an account of King, Richardson & Co., successful subscription-book publishers of that city. The books with which their names are most closely connected are: "Our Home," by Charles E. Sargent, with an introduction by Mrs. Garfield; "The Cottage Physician," by Drs. Faulkner and Carmichael; "Echoes of '61," by W. C. King and W. P. Derby; the "Encyclopædia of Business," and "Manners, Culture and Dress," by Prof. R. A. Wells. Portraits and views of their business establishment accompany the article.

THE first book published in California was a catechism printed at Monterey in 1823. The name of the publisher was Zamorano, and the type used had been imported from Mexico. It was followed by a school-book from the same press in 1835, and in 1837 General Vallejo published in Sonoma (from a hand-press) a vigorous pamphlet advocating the removal of the capital to the bay of San Francisco. From the beginning of the "Fifties" until the present date, no fewer than 2000 volumes have been published in this young State, or by Californians elsewhere, not including many hundred law-books and about 1000 important pamphlets.

REV. JAMES CONWAY, Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., is preparing an English version of the "Handbook of the Christian Religion," by Rev. Father Wilmer, S. J., for the use of Catholic colleges and other higher institutions of learning. This work is considered one of the best of the many excellent manuals of the kind in use in Germany and Austria. The editor has considerably reduced its volume by omitting whatever seemed to be of minor importance to the student, and has introduced various improvements, which will render it an excellent text-book for American colleges and academies. Benziger Brothers hope to have it ready in the fall.

BENZIGER BROTHERS have recently issued: "Letters," volume 18 of the *Centenary Edition* of St. Alphonsus' Works; "Counsels of St. Angela to Her Sisters in Religion;" "St. Joseph, short meditations for March," by Rev. Richard F. Clarke; "Devotion of the Seven Sundays in Honor of St. Joseph;" "Saints of the Society of Jesus," by Rev. D. A. Merrick. They have in press, for immediate publication, "Percy Wynn, or, making a boy of him," an excellent story of college boy-life, by Francis J. Finn; "Readings and Recitations for Juniors," by Miss Eleanor O'Grady, author of "Aids to Correct and Effective Elocution," etc.; "How to Get On," a book of sound advice to young people, by Rev. Bernard Feeney; "A Martyr of Our Own Times—life of Rev. Just de Bretenières, Vicar Apostolic and Martyr in Corea;" "Month of the Holy Face of Jesus," by the Sisters of the Divine Compassion; "Simplicity in Prayer," from the French of the author of "Les Petites Fleurs," by a Daughter of St. Francis de Sales; and the "New Third Reader," which completes the new series of the *Catholic National Readers*. They have also in press, to be published in the fall, vols. 7 and 8 of Hunolt's Sermons, "The Good Christian."

W. H. LOWDERMILK & Co., Washington, D. C., will publish May 1, "Scatologic Rites of all Nations: a dissertation upon the employment of excrementitious remedial agents in religion, therapeutics, divination, witchcraft, love philters, etc., in all parts of the globe," by Capt. John G. Bourke, U. S. Army, author of "The Snake Dance of the Moquis," etc. This claims to be a thorough and exhaustive treatise on a remarkable and little known subject. To quote from the author's preface: "From the moment when the disgusting 'Urine Dance' of the Zulus was performed in the author's presence down to the hour of concluding this work, a careful examination has been made of more than one thousand treatises of various kinds and all sizes from the musty, pig-skin covered, black letter of the 15th century to the more modest but not less

valuable pamphlet of later years. These treatises have covered the field of primitive religion, medicine and magic, and have likewise included a most liberal portion of the best books of travel and observation among primitive peoples in every part of the world; not only English authorities, but also the writings of the best French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, Arabic and Celtic authors are here presented, together with an examination of what has come down to us from leaders of Eastern religious thought and from the monastic 'leeches' of the Anglo-Saxons." The book has an especial value in that it fills a heretofore existing gap in socialistic science, and must therefore command the attention of every one interested in that important study.

MACMILLAN & Co. have now extended their system of net prices to the *English Illustrated Magazine*, which is no longer supplied to booksellers, etc., on terms that will allow them to sell it at less than sixpence.

SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & Co. announce the publication of a drama, entitled "Rosmer of Rosmersholm," by an anonymous author, who is bold enough to write out at full the antecedent history of the characters in Ibsen's play.

GILBERT & RIVINGTON, London, announce a typographical curiosity, "The Lord's Prayer" printed in three hundred different languages or dialects, together with an introduction by Dr. Reinhold Rost, the learned librarian at the India Office.

A STRANGE union exists at Vienna; all its members follow the calling of collecting subscriptions to newspapers, magazines, and books published in parts, and are also lending a helping hand in their sending-off. The union celebrated the anniversary of its foundation a few weeks ago.

WARD & DOWNEY, London, have just published a new story by W. Westall, entitled "Back to Africa." Mr. Westall has also just completed, in conjunction with Stepniak, a translation of Korolenko's "In Two Moods," which Ward & Downey will publish this month.

MOSCOW has now a bibliographical and book-trade society, at the head of which stands N. Z. Nosson, a well-known Russian bibliophile. The erection of a bibliographical museum is intended, to collect books and subjects relating to the book-trade, letterpress and lithographic printing, book-binding, etc.

It is proposed to purchase the entire valuable collection of books on printing, printers, type-founders, etc., gathered together by the late Wm. Blades, the printer antiquarian, with a view to placing it in a suitable building as a "Museum of Printing." We trust this may be carried out, as it would be a pity to have so unique and valuable a collection scattered.

PERCIVAL & Co. have nearly ready a volume of "Essays on French Novelists," by Mr. George Saintsbury. Besides an introductory essay on "The Present State of the French Novel," the authors dealt with are Anthony Hamilton, Alain René Lesage, Charles de Bernard, Alexandre Dumas, Théophile Gautier, Jules Sandeau, Octave Feuillet, Gustave Flaubert, Henry Murger and Victor Cherbuliez.

BOOKS WANTED.

 In answering, please state edition, condition, and price, including postage or express charges.

BAPTIST BOOK CONCERN, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Brazil and the Brazilians, by Kidder and Fletcher.
Little, Brown & Co.
Riddell's System Handrailing, including Supplement.
Scribner's Magazine, from Nov., 1870, to Nov., 1873, bound or unbound.

N. J. BARTLETT & Co., 28 CORNHILL, BOSTON, MASS.
John, Bible Commentary, brown cl.
Gladstone's Vatican Decrees.

W. L. BECKMAN, 55 E. 5TH ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.
Harvard Law Review, Dec., 1890.
Motley's Works, best ed.
Prescott's

W. E. BENJAMIN, 6 ASTOR PL., N. Y. [Cash.]
Cooper's Afloat and Ashore, Miles Wallingford, Ways of the Hour, Heidenmauer. Darley ed., Gregory's or Townsend's imprint.

2 Everett's Life of Washington.
Edmunds'

Report any other Lives or books relating to Washington.

BOWERS & LOY, 111 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
Old Cookery Books, W. C. Hazlitt.

Ice-Cream and Cakes, author unknown.

Food as It Relates to Health and Disease.

Physiology and Hygiene of the House in Which We Live, M. P. Hatfield.

Brown's Grammar of Grammars.

Second Year of the War, Pollard.

Skene's Highlands.

V. 9, cl., Byron, Murray, 17 v. ed.

Complete Horseman, by Solley, tr. by Sir Wm. Hope, folio. Lond., 1717.

History of Wyoming Co., N. Y., 4°.

" Suffolk, " "

" Orleans, " "

Thompson's Long Island, 2d ed.

Canadian Scenery, v. 1, 4°.

Howell's History of Southampton, L. I.

Sketch-Book. { Knickerbocker ed. of Irving, green cl., Knickerbocker. } pub. by Lippincott.

BRENTANO'S, 5 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. [Cash.]

Crime and Punishments, cl.

Any other books by Dostoylosky.

Black's Atlas, last subs. ed.

Exposures in Fire Insurance.

Dickens' Dictionary of London, last.

Lover's Enchiridion.

V. 2 Allen's Organic Analysis.

Campaigning with Crook.

Captain Jack, the Life of a Modoc Chief.

Harper's Young People, bd., 1885.

Four Short Stories, by Alice Weber.

Any book in English telling how to take care of snakes and treat them when sick, especially anacondas.

Set of Paintings and Painters, 4 v., large pap. Scribner.

BRENTANO'S, 1015 PA. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C. [Cash.]

Miss Misanthrope, pap. Sheldon. Good condition.

C. N. CASPAR, ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Clapp, Her Bright Future.

Am. Almanac, 1862 to '77.

Wis. Blue-Book. 1855.

Littell's Living Age, nos. 584, 790, 793, 796, 799, 811.

Golden Days, v. 4, nos. 4 and 5.

Amelia's Poems. N. Y., 1842.

S. H. CHADBOURNE, ROXBURY, MASS. [Cash.]

Chapman Family. Hartford, 1854.

Child Family. Utica, 1881.

Clapp Family. Boston, 1856.

Cushman Genealogy. Boston, 1855.

Cutler Family. Boston, 1867.

ROBERT CLARKE & Co., CINCINNATI, O.

Old Court Life in France, by Frances Elliot, 2 v. ed.

J. W. Revere, Keel and Saddle.

3 Una and Her Paupers.

W. B. CLARKE & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

Hymns for Mothers and Children, either ser.

Littell's Living Age, v. 36 to 100, inclusive.

Hart's Faerie Queene.

CRANSTON & STOWE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Prophecies of Armageddon.

DAMRELL & UPHAM, BOSTON, MASS.

Old Paris, by Lady Jackson.

Manual of Nursing, Jacobi.

DE WOLFE, FISKE & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

One copy each of *Bibliotheca Sacra* for April and Oct., 1881, and Jan. and July, 1882.

2 sets of Marius the Epicurean, 2 v. ed. Macmillan.

Fresh copies.

15 Kirkup's Inquiry into Socialism. Longmans.

E. DARROW & Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
V. 1 Allen's Chemistry.

DODD, MEAD & Co., 753 B'WAY, N. Y.

Gone Before, by Southgate. Lippincott.

Mimpriss, Gospel Treasury, large-type ed.

Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.

Home Worship, by J. P. Thompson.

Parables from Nature, by Mrs. Gatty.

Ramsay's Revolution in So. Carolina. 1791.

Du Bois' History of Devil and Image Worship in China.

Smith's History of Huguenots in England and Ireland.

W. DOXEY, 631 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Ruskin, Roadside Songs of Tuscany, il. Wiley.

Bullen, Lyrics from Elizabethan Song-Books.

" More Lyrics from Elizabethan Song-Books.

Works of N. P. Willis, any or complete.

Melville, Hm., Mardi and a Voyage Thither.

Symonds' Cellini.

G. DUNN & Co., 22 W. 6TH ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Casenova's Memoirs, in French.

The Campbell-Purcell Debate.

Documentary History of N. Y., v. 4.

Molly Lee; or, A Yankee Girl in Ireland.

Samuel Lover's Poems.

THOMAS W. DURSTON, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Recollections of Napoleon First.

Deerslayer, Darley plates.

The Cross in Legend and Art.

Sonnets, by Leigh Hunt.

ESTES & LAURIAT, 301 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Statesman's Year-Book for 1884, red cl. Marmillan & Co.

Channing's Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y. [Cash.]

Loiterings in Pleasant Paths, Marion Harland.

D. G. FRANCIS, 12 E. 15TH ST., N. Y.

The Lost Prince, by Hanson.

HAIGHT & Co., 446 PARLIAMENT ST., TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

Allan, Rev. J. A., Day Dreams by a Butterfly. Kingston, 1854.

Appleton, L. A., Miscellaneous Poems. Toronto, 1850.

Auchinleck, G., History of the War 1812, '13, '14. Toronto, 1855.

Publishers' Weekly, no. 994.

W. B. HARISON, 3 E. 14TH ST., N. Y. [Cash.]

Professor Lardner's Arithmetic.

Cassell's French and German Dictionaries, pronouncing eds.

D. M. HENDERSON, MADISON AND HOWARD STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

Simpson's Trigonometry.

Religious Instruction of Negroes in U. S. A., by Chas. C. Jones, pub. in Savannah, 1842.

Pilgrims of Walsingham, A. Strickland.

J. A. HILL & Co., 44 E. 14TH ST., N. Y. [Cash.]

The Spectator, 6 v. ed., shp., pub. by Crissey & Markley, 1851, v. 1 and 2 only.

W. C. HOLT, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Hesiod, Callimachus and Theognis. i. Bohn's

Works of Philo Judæus. i. Library.

Outlines of Universeology, by Pearl Andrews.

H. S. INMAN, 283 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Audubon's Birds, pts. 58, 59, 60, 72, 73 and from 75 to end.

JOHN IRELAND, 1197 B'WAY, N. Y.

Audubon's Birds, original ed., elephant folio, 4 v. plates, 5 v. text. State price, condition and style of binding.

E. W. JOHNSON, 1336 B'WAY, N. Y. [Cash.]

Cupid in Shoulder-Straps.

De Soto's Discovery and Conquest of Florida. Lond., 1851.

KANSAS CITY BOOK AND NEWS Co., 720 MAIN ST., KANSAS CITY, MO. [Cash.]

Poems of Pleasures. Phila.

Harrison's England.

De Staël's Letters, English trans.

Belton's Manual of Foreign Quotations.

Royce's Study of Genius.

Our Living Representative Men. Phila., 1860.

WILBUR B. KETCHAM, 2 COOPER UNION, N. Y.

Christianity and Greek Philosophy, by Cocker.

Dance of Death, by a San Francisco Lawyer.

Ethics of Theism, by Leitch.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, MUTUAL LIFE BLDG., PHILA., PA.

Essays from London *Times*, Appletons' Popular Library.

Jeaffreson, Novels and Novelists. London, 1853.

Kent, Footsteps on the Road. London, 1864.

T. W. LAWRENCE, 60 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

New England Primers.

Parley's Universal History, v. 1. 1837.

Portraits, American, Literary, etc.

BOOKS WANTED.—Continued.

LANG & Co., 709 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. [Cash.]
 Rebellion Record, complete.
 Carlyle's Works, vellum ed., pub. by Estes & Lauriat.
 Napoleon and the French Revolution, choice books only.
 Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, pub. by Century Co.
 Keats, Life and Letters, Holland pap. ed., pub. by Dodd, Mead & Co.
 Irving's Works, complete, a fine set.
 Winthrop's History of Massachusetts.
 Thackeray's Works, éd. de luxe, pub. by Worthington Co., illus. on India pap.
Spectator, 6 v. ed., pub. by Appleton.
 Don Quixote, pub. by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LEONARD PUB. CO., 88 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
 Greek Reader, by Henry M. Colton, 8°.
 Aitchison, Memoir of William. Am. S. S. Union.
 Jackson, Henry R., Taloolah, and Other Poems. Savan nah, 1851.
 Varnum, Jos. B., The Seat of Government, 2 v.
 Day, Thomas M., A Digest of Connecticut Law Reports. 1840.

EDWD. E. LEVI, 900 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURG, PA.
Mag. of Western History, nos. 1, 2 of v. 1.
 Jomini's Napoleon.
 Bates' Pa. Volunteers.
 Buckle's Civilization, 2 v., 8°, cl.; v. 3, 12°, cl.
 Van Buren's Iron of Steam Machinery.
 Memoirs of Duc de Rovigo, English.
 " Emperor Baba.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co., 254 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Adams' Democracy and Monarchy in France.
 Minot's Land and Game Birds of New England.
 A. C. McCLURG & Co., 117 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
 Whittier, de luxe ed.
 Botany of California, 2 v.
 Portraits and Autographs.
 Thompson, Constitution of Matter.
 Mason, Little Songs for Little Singers. 1856.
 " Primary School Song-Book. About 1853.

Mather, Magnolia.
 O'Reilly, John Boyle, Poems.
 How Dante Climbed. Cassell.
 Zschokke, Meditations on Death.
 Michigan, Geological Survey of, 2 v. New York, 1873.
 JOHN MACFARLANE, 153 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.
 First Series Sketches of Virginia, pub. about 1850.

D. W. MCGREGOR, ATHENS, GA.
 Reed's Natural History of Precious Stones.
 H. C. MAERCKER, 286 W. WATER ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS. [Cash.]

North Am. Review, v. 97 and 122, or nos. 200 and 251.
Knickerbocker, v. 3, 4, 36.
Penn. Monthly, Jan.-April, 1870; Dec., '73; May, '74;
 April, '82; all nos. after June, '82.
Democratic Rev., v. 32 to 43.

MARCH BROS., LEBANON, O. [Cash.]
 Hallowell's Geometrical Analysis.
 MILLER'S OLD BOOKSTORE, 2 ARCADE COURT, CHICAGO, ILL.
Overland Monthly, old ser., complete.
Engineering News, 1888, nos. 1 and 2.
Harper's Magazine, v. 1.

JOHN MURPHY & Co., 44 W. BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE.
 Breviarium Romanum, by the Marquis Bute, 2 v., English. State price and condition.

W. V. PIPPEN, 327 N. CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
 History of the Williams Family, by S. W. Williams.
 Lovell's U. S. Speaker.
 Sullivan's or any Irish Dictionary.
 Picturesque Normandy.
 Rambles in Italy.

PORTER & COATES, 900 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA.
 Hamerton's Contemporary French Painters.
 The Butterfly Hunters, Conant.
 Richard Wagner and the Music of the Future.
 Interwoven Gospels, Pettinger.
 Greene Ferne Farm, Jefferies.
 Minor Poets, by Amy Levy.
 Fly-Leaves, by Calverly.
 Bassett's Ele. Treatise on Hydronamics.
 Philosophical Whist Rhymes, Pole.
 Wild Life on the Tidal Wave, Emerson.
 Democracy.
 The Dictionary of Philosophy, Hamilton.
 Stephens, Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography.
 Moral Philosophy, by Sydney Smith.

B. QUINN, 498 B'WAY, ALBANY, N. Y. [Cash.]
 Anything by Emil Souvestré in English, except Attic Philosopher in Paris.

A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., 38 W. 23d ST., N. Y.
 Reflections for Every Day in the Year, on the Works of God and of Providence Throughout all Nations, from the German of M. C. Sturm.
 Prescott's Dynamo-Electricity.
 Every Inch a King.
 Romance of a Spanish Nun.
 A Message to China Decorators.
 Charlotte's Inheritance, Braddon.
 Boys' Own Annual, 1889.
 Hore's 8 Centuries of the Church of England.
 Stead's Oberammergau.

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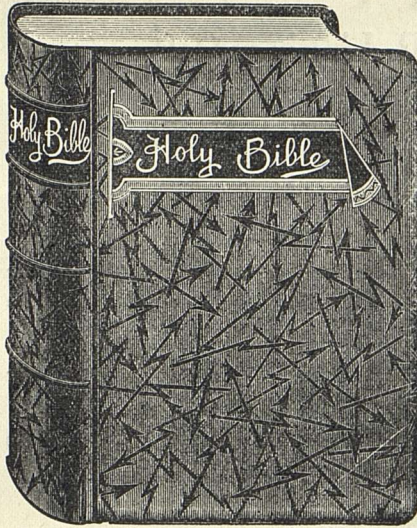
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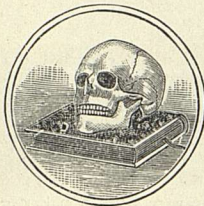
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